INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
Ib

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1930.
Ib

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH NOV. 1931 ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 306 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA

VICEROY'S THREAT OF MORE REPRESSION

FIRM RULE AND NO ABDICATION.

Willingdon Wants Mahatma's Co-operation On Govt. Terms

Mailed Fist Under Velvet Glove

IS IT REPLY TO GANDHIJI'S WIRE ?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At the annual Dinner of the European Association held this evening, a very large and distinguished gathering was present in which Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, Sir Stanley and Hon. Lady Jackson, Sir Philip Chetwode and Lady Chetwode, Vice-Admiral Fullerton, Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, Member of the Bengal Cabinet and Viscount Rattendon were the chief guests.

In replying to the toast proposed by Mr. E. Villiers, the President of the Association, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed gratification at the opportunity to meet the gathering.

Dealing wih the present political situation the Viceroy said: "I have fully realised, since I have been the head of the Government of India, the feelings of doubt and bewilderment that have arisen in the minds of both officials and non-officials, on account of the fact that they have found it difficult to understand what the policy of the Government has been during the recent months. Let there be no doubt as to our policy now. We are determined to move on as rapidly as possible with our work on constitutional reforms. And here, let me say, that the British delegates will, we hope, be with us early in February and I trust that the Committees will commence their labours shortly after that date.

FIRM RULE TO BE INAUGURATED.

This being the case, I wish to make it perfectly clear that while Non-Co-operation or any other subversive activities will not be allowed to impede the Constitutional programme, every measure will be taken to maintain law and order throughout the country and to prevent any party, who attempts to do so, from paralysing the administration, whether their activities take the form of no-rent or no-revenue campaign or boycott of British goods and institutions as political measure or defiance of the laws of the country.

FULL POWERS TO LOCAL GOVT.

Any measures which the Government may have to take will be particularly directed against organisations which deliberately attempt to create chaos and destroy any chance of economic improvement in the country, and there will be no hesitation on the part of the Government in giving Local Governments all reasonable powers to deal with any situation in India.

At the present time, all fair-minded and moderate men and women who form the great majority in both India and Britain are in full support of the proposal that Indians should be given complete responsibility over the administration of their country, subject to certain necessary safeguards, of which the exact details have yet to be approved. At the same time, we find determined efforts are being made by some leaders of the only active political organisation in this country, the Congress, by speech and action of the most unconstitutional and seditious character, to destroy the possibility of having peaceful atmosphere in which to carry out these reforms and to start again that non-co-operation, that civil disobedience campaign, the disastrous results of which, to all classes of our people, must still be very fresh in your mind."

TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS.

The Viceroy next referred to the agitations in the United Provinces and North West Frontier Province and put perfectly a definite question to the members of the Congress Party as a whole: "Why is it, when we should surely all be co-operating and working together to establish Responsible Government in this country, on the principle of which we are all agreed, that these Congress leaders should choose this moment to start this subversive campaign?

Is it because the leaders of this movement are thirsting for personal notoriety or is it that this is serious effort to establish parallel Government in India and in determined endeavour to remove Governor-General and his Government from carrying on the administration of Indian affairs? If the latter, I can assure them that they will find that the Government of India, supported by His Majesty's Government, as I believe, by a great majority of the Princes and the People of India, are not going to be easily moved. If the former, I venture to say that they are taking on themselves a very serious responsibility in their endeavour to upset and destroy peaceful recovery of the economic conditions of India, at a time when peace is very necessary."

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.

Referring to the "unbiassed" statements issued by the Governments of the United Provinces and the North West Frontier Province giving reasons which forced them to ask for special powers, the Viceroy said:

A perusal of these documents clearly shows the hollowness and insincerity of this agitation, and I venture to hope that even at this eleventh hour Mr. Gandhi, the acknowledged leader of the Congress Party who has only very recently returned from England will call a halt to those activities and will agree to co-operate with us and give us the advantage of his powerful influence to help forward the solution of the great problem that is before us, namely, to secure for the Indian people the responsibility of administering their own affairs.

You may, some of you, to-night be asking yourselves why, I after long years of public service, undertook this great Empire duty in India at a time when political and economic conditions had created problems or greater difficulty.

RALLYING THE LOYALISTS.

I wish to make a very special appeal on the eve of the beginning of the New Year to men and women of both British and Indian races who find in this country their temporary or permanent home and who wish to support and assist the Government at this critical juncture, to co-operate together to put aside distrust and suspicion and through frank and sincere discussion to create a desire to find agreement and overcome difficulties that lie before us. I beg of all loyal Indians to assist the Government by openly supporting the policy I have outlined and thus create a great public opinion in favour of peace, obedience to laws of the land rapid development of the scheme of constitutional reforms.

APPEAL TO BRITISHERS.

Lastly, I wish to say a word to my own countrymen, on a matter on which I have always felt strongly, a word as to the relations between the two races, which have been one of the main causes of our difficulties and troubles in the past. I believe, we have all been placed in this world for a period of time to work out the will of Providence, that there can be no question of superiority or inferiority on account of race and colour, wherever our work may be, and that it cannot be the colour of the man that makes the man but it is character of the man, whatever his colour, that counts. Fate has ordained, long ago, that the British and Indians should be closely associated in working out the destiny of India and we British can look back with great pride on our share in this all-absorbing task, and if my countrymen will bear in mind what I have said to-night on this subject and realise in its true perspective, what our relations with our Indian fellow citizens in this country should be, namely, absolute equality of opportunity, I am perfectly certain that our two races will be found working together for many long years, for the great purpose of building up India to its promised position in the family of Nations that we call British Empire.—A. P.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

To Meet At Lausanne

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The British Government has taken the initiative by proposing to the Powers concerned that the Reparations Conference should meet at Lausane on the 20th January, thus ending the uncertainty as regards the venue of the Conference. Although no replies have yet been received, it is believed that other Governments will readily accept.—Reuter's Special.

Chinese Govt. And Foreign Nationals.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Nanking.—The Chinese Government is not yet ready to take over the jurisdiction by the Chinese Courts over Foreign Nationals which, according to the regulations promulgated on 5th May, it declared it would assume as from 1st January 1932. The New Government has issued an order indefinitely postponing action.—Reuter's Special.

NOTICE

Friday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

MOLE HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED.

By Nagpur Depressed Classes.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

At a crowded meeting of depressed classes held in Sadar last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Devadas of Delhi a resolution was passed condemning the hooliganism perpetrated by the followers of Dr. Ambedkar on the public on the occasion of the arrival o Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay.

Messrs. Gavali, M. L. C., Kalicharan Nandejavli and Kison Fagu Bansode made speeches supporting the resolution.

"Don't rely on the Government for your salvation, but build up your own organisation and fight for your rights. Do not oppose either the Cogress or any other organisation, if its programme satisfies the aspirations of the Depressed Classes." This was the advice given by Mr. Devidas of Delhi to the members of Depressed Classes at a meeting held here, this evening, under the presidentship of Mr. Gavai, M.L.C. Messrs. Fulay Shambharkar and Godghate also associated themselves with the views expressed by Mr. Devidas.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

To Be Interned In Burma

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

An unconfirmed report states that Abdul Gaffar Khan was brought to Rangoon to-day, and taken to Myitkyina where, it is stated, he is likely to be interned.—A.P.

ARRESTS OF U. P. LEADERS UNJUSTIFIED

Pt. Kunzru On "Ill-Advised" Govt's Action

BENARES, Dec. 30.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru in the course of a statement to the press disapproving of the 'No-rent' campaign also says that the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani when not engaged in furthering the 'No-rent' movement will be regarded by most men unconnected with the Congress as unjustified and ill-advised and contrary to the spirit of the assurance given by Government in the U. P. Legislative Council.—A. P.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL TO BE TRIED ON MONDAY

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

The trial of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been fixed for Monday, January 4, in Naini Jail.—A.P.

TOLL OF U. P. ORDINANCE

80 Arrests In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

It is understood from reliable sources that till now, eighty arrests have been made in the Allahabad District under the U. P. Ordinance, including the prominent leaders.

Thirteen of those arrested yesterday in the moffusil were brought in to-day.

Nothing untoward has happened till now.—A.P.

U. P. ORDINANCE EXTENDED TO SULTANPUR

LUCKNOW, Dec 30.

The U. P. Ordinance has been extended to Sultanpur District.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

Office Searched And Papers Removed

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

News has been received in Lucknow of the reported arrest of S. N. Banerjee, Secretary of the District Congress Committee at Harauni in Shahjahanpore.

It is understood that the Congress Office there was searched and certain papers taken away.—A. P.

Reason For Extension Of Ordinance.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The following Communique is issued:—

"The agrarian agitation in Partabgarh district has been a cause of anxiety to the Government during the past months. A number of meetings had been held, and it was clear that a no-rent campaign was being prepared for. During the last week information has been received that leaflets of the usual type are being circulated urging tenants to withhold payment of rent, and that a regular propaganda has been started. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Fyzabad, the Government has decided to extend the Ordinance to Partabgarh District with effect from December 29."—A.P.

BURIAL OF SIR T. WHITE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

In accordance with the deceased's request the sombre ceremony of the burial of Sir Thirkell White was performed on the stormy seas and under the lowering skies from on board s.s. "Tug", three miles off Falmouth. The body was lowered into the sea stitched in a canvas bag.

BENGAL P. C. C. OFFICE RAIDED

Ordinance Persecutions

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS STILL GOING STRONG.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

At a public meeting of the citizens Calcutta held yesterday a resolution were unanimously passed condemning the shooting unarmed people at Kohat and expressing the deepest sympathy with the families of the victims.

To a press interviewer the Commissioner of Chittagong Division yesterday said that 14 persons were prosecuted in Chittagong for the breach of the Curfew Order, 4 under the Emergency Powers Ordinance for using cycles without permits and 1 under the same Ordinance for giving false account of his movements.

All were convicted and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment or fined.

The police searched the Provincial Congress Office and the adjoining Students Mess House yesterday, but nothing was seized. After the search Amulya Nath was arrested. Krishna Siddhanta, a student, was also arrested under the Ordinance. On Monday two houses were searched at Rajshahi and three persons were arrested. The same day two were arrested at Dacca on suspicion. Murari Bhaduri, a student was arrested at Pabna and another at Barisal.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS BANNER

Sm. Mohini Devi's Appeal To Bengal

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

At a largely attended public meeting held last evening at Mirzapur under the presidentship of Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Addressing the meeting Prof. Atul Sen said that the British Government were determined to maintain no consistency between profession and practice. They professed to observe the terms of the Truce but were breaking them at every step as the Ordinances throughout the country would show.

CRUSHING THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Majumdar said that the Ordinances were promulgated with the professed object of checking the so-called terrorists. But in practice it was found that their application was made to crush the Congress as out of every ten persons arrested under the Ordinances nine were Congress workers and pledged to non-violence.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN GOODS.

Sm. Mohini Devi made a fervent appeal to observe non-violence in thought and action, to rally round the Congress banner and to take to the boycott of foreign goods.

Shops and business centres in many parts of the city were closed yesterday as a protest against the arrests of the leaders.

Prof. Saksena Arrested

CONGRESS KISAN COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 30.

Congress authorities inform that Sjt. Shibbanlal Saksena a Professor of Allahabad and Agra Universities and formerly Professor of St. Andrews College Gorakhpur was arrested under Section 107 Cr. P. C. in the village of Jhuriya, Derapore Tehsil. He was the Secretary of the Cawnpore Congress Kisan Committee.—A. P.

NO DECISION YET.

All Depends On Viceroy's Reply.

FATEFUL ISSUES BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

Bombay Chooses Rajen Babu For Puri

The reply of the Viceroy to the telegram despatched by Gandhiji, inquiring whether the Ordinances should be interpreted to mean a rupture between the Congress and the Government, having not been received, the Congress Working Committee, resumed discussion on the situation in Bengal, the U. P. and the N. W. F. Province at its sitting on Wednesday.

It is understood in well-informed circles that the Viceroy will consult his Executive Council before inviting Gandhiji for a heart to heart talk, and the reply is expected in a day or two. In the event of the Viceroy inviting Gandhiji immediately, the deliberations of the Working Committee will, it is understood, be suspended, till the result of the talk are known.

ALL DEPENDS ON VICEROY'S REPLY.

The question as to whether Mahatma Gandhi will revive the Civil Disobedience movement or not will depend upon the result of the impending discussions. It is stated that if the attitude of the Viceroy is not conciliatory, the Working Committee will give an ultimatum and simultaneously revive the campaign.

For four hours, the Congress Cabinet discussed threadbare the developments in Bengal and other provinces, so as to arm Gandhiji with facts and figures when he sees Lord Willingdon. A feeling prevails in some quarters that Gandhiji might succeed in pursuading the Viceroy to withdrew or to modify the Ordinances.

MAHARASHTRA WORKERS' DEPUTATION.

Soon after the meeting of the Working Committee, Gandhiji received a deputation from the Congress workers of Maharashtra which was led by Messrs. Shankar Rao Deo, V. V. Dastane and Hari Bhau Joshi.

The deputation assured Gandhiji of their full support in whatever action the Working Committee may decide upon.

Late in the evening, Mahatmaji accompanied by Kasturba Gandhi paid a visit to Sir Girijashankar Chinubhoy of Ahmedabad who has been operated upon at his place at Marine Lines. Sir Chinubhoy, it will be remembered, recently threw open a temple to Harijans.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the report published in Tuesday's "Chronicle" that "When discussing the Bengal situation, it is understood, Babu Subash Chandra Bose complained bitterly that the Working Committee had been Ignoring Bengal and threatened Mahatmaji, that if the same indifference continued, he would be forced to launch a new agitation on his own responsibility in his province."

Mr. Subhas Bose writes that the report about his part in the meeting of the Working Committee is not correct.

Bombay Votes For Rajen Babu.

The name of Babu Rajendra Prasad was nominated by a narrow majority of one vote for the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Puri at a special meeting of the B. P. C. C. on Wednesday evening. Sjt. Rajgopalachari received 16 votes, while 17 votes were cast in favour of Rajendra Babu. Among other names suggested for the presidentship were Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

Press Act Arrest In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

It is reported that Sri Rati Ram who was in charge of the Mohanganj Congress circle, Lucknow District, was arrested in his office yesterday under the Press Act in connection with the distribution of certain leaflets.—A. P.

ARMED SEIGE OF FRONTIER VILLAGES!

Chief Commissioner Discribes Coercive Measures To Put Down Red Shirts

PESHAWAR, Dec. 30.

The Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, wires as follows:—

Peshawar District was quiet on the whole yesterday. Surrounding of the most disloyal villages by police supported by troops continued satisfactorily and without any serious incident. Loyal Khans have co-operated in several instances. Noisy crowds composed chiefly of city bad characters and riff raff collected inthe city shouting revolutionary crys and courted arrest. About 150 were arrested after which the crowd dispersed.

All is quiet in Hangu Sub-Division and round Kohat where the improvement reported yesterday has been maintained. One hundred and twenty of the Red Shirts who were arrested at Kohat on the 26th instant were released yesterday morning on giving a written apology and after being served with a notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance to abstain from any connection with Red Shirts in the future.

There is still some unrest in the southwest portion of Khattak country round Kharak and several meetings have been held in defiance of Government orders.

All is quiet in other Districts, the only incident being the arrest of 32 Red Shirt volunteers in Bannu City. The situation in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Districts is very satisfactory.—A. p.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Sell or buy your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	.. Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	.. Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	.. Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

Single Copy, One Anna.
Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	.. Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	.. 3-8	Rs. 4-8.
Foreign:		
Yearly	....	Rs. 12.
Half-Yearly	...	Rs. 6

Payment strictly in advance.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A few SUPERVISING COLLECTORS for unrepresented areas for "ARYAN'S TEA" on a monthly pay of Rs. 50/- and a travelling allowance of Rs. 20/- only. Apply with one-anna-three pies postages to ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY. Post Box 2318. Calcutta.
A

WANTED—Branch Managers. Starting Salary Rs. 100. Second Class Railway fare and daily Bata. No personal guarantee. Investment Rs. 2,500 in shares. Schemes unaffected by present slump. Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6180A

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- to keep small stock and organise Agency for our high class perfumeries, scented oils and patent medicines and sundry articles. Apply for particulars with postage stamp to :—THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
&

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE GENTLEMEN with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGENTS on liberal commission terms. Good prospects for right men. Plans attractive, premium rates almost lowest in India and privileges to policyholders unique. Apply to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany), Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi Post Box No. 117.
3848 C.

Situations Wanted

CIGARETTE EXPERT (Indian) with long foreign and Indian experience of factory management seeks engagement. Address Box No. 1325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6484

Medical.

RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS prevent conception. GELOTUBE prevents Venereal Diseases. Sole Agents: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
R 6432

Educational

CANDIDATES for Second Session in Telegraph & Station Master on Rs. 10 monthly allowance. Service compulsory. Apply for Selection remitting Re. one to SUPDT., Central Telegraph & Railway Duties, DELHI.
E R 6467

Profession

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS—SIMPLY STATE YOUR TIME and date of birth on writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc". Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt.
P R 6349

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

GRAHAMS TRADING CO (INDIA) LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as and from 1st January, 1932, the address of the above Firm will be:

16, BANK STREET.
Fort, Bombay.
4137

NOTICE

WANTED—A GRADUATE of a recognized University or a Qualified Engineer for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the Belgaum City Municipality, carrying a monthly pay of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 175 with a conveyance allowance up to Rs. 25 per month.

Applicants should send their applications to the undersigned stating their caste, age, qualifications and previous experience with testimonials, if any.

An experienced Graduate in Engineering knowing both Marathi and Kanarese languages stands a better chance of being appointed.

B B. POTDAR.
President,
Belgaum City Municipality.
Belgaum, 28th December, 1931.
4154.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of PROVISIONS, ETC., for the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed 'Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc. for the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean
4153.

S. S. KAGA MARU.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 30th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

EXCELSIOR

Change of Pictures

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DIGGERS OF BROADWAY

COLOUR MUSICAL SPECTACLE.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Scandal on the High Seas

THE MIDDLE WATCH

featuring
OWEN NARES, DODO WATTS

A British Talking Picture.

THE EMPRESS

Daily Change of Pictures

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DIXIANA

featuring

BEBE DANIELS
ROBT. WOOLSEY, BERT WHEELER

Public Notices.

ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory, Ltd., will be held at its Registered Office, at 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay No. 17, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1932, to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(a) for carrying the Company into Voluntary Liquidation;
(b) to appoint Mr. N. Harilal, Liquidator to wind up the Company, and
(c) to fix his remuneration.

Notice is further given that should the above resolutions to be considered at the Meeting be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to another Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company, which will be held at the same place at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY the 16th day of January, 1932.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COL. V. THEMUDO,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 25th December, 1931.
4155.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN LIQDN.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.
SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLS, KNOWN AS THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. the Bomanjee Petit Mills. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

PARTICULARS.

LAND: All that feehold land admeasuring about 48,982 square yards and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 square yards and held under a lease renewable in perpetuity for yearly rent of Rs. 1,200.

Together with all and singular the Mill-house and other buildings and offices, standing on the said pieces or parcel of land.

and

All the singular, the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances and all ropes, banding strapping bobbins card and spinning cans now used in connection with the Mills of the said Company:

Together with the exclusive right to use the tickets for all markets now being used by the said Mill.

The said Mill is being worked at present and the Machinery and Plant is in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application to the Official Liquidator.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Second Glorious Week! Grand X'mas Feat! Huge Success!
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S FIRST SUPER-TALKIE

SHAKUNTALA

With ASHRAF KHAN of "MAYAV-FATI-MUNI" fame.
NAJJU BEGUM, "NIGHTINGALE OF PUNJAB."
ZEBUNISSA & Mr. PRABHASHANKER. Renowned Stars.
BEST MUSIC. FINE SCENERY. EXCELLENT SINGING.
Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M. Matinees on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 3 p.m.

WEST-END TALKIES

(Lamington Road).

THE EXCELSIOR
THE EMPRESS
THE EDWARD

IN CONJUNCTION WITH USUAL PROGRAMME

ARRIVAL
OF
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN BOMBAY

Enthusiastic Crowds Greet India's great leader.
Scenes at Ballard Pier, etc., etc.

LAST WEEK!

LAST WEEK!

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD

THURSDAY 31-12-31 at 3 P.M.

'YEKACH PYALA'

FRIDAY, 1-1-32 at 3 P.M.

"SWAYAMWAR"

SATURDAY, 2-1-32 at 3-30 P.M.

"SANT KANHO PATRA"

SUNDAY, 3-1-32 at 3 P.M.

DRAUPADI

Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 a. m.

GLOBE'S
Grand X'mas Treat

FLASHING THRILLS-TALKIE FULL OF ACTION, MYSTERY LOVE.
Featuring
KEN MAYNARD
IN THE
TWO GUNMAN
WITH HIS FAMOUS HORSE "TARZAN"

SHOWS: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY AT 3 P.M.

GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	27 Dec.	3 Jan.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Dec.	5 Jan.
Harima Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 26 Jan.
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Jan.	31 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	7 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	21 Jan.	7 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	27 Jan.	2 Feb.
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 Feb.	16 Feb.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Compas operate- Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coa and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
210/212, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20270,
Telegram: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Argun Maru	22nd Dec	6th Jan.
Shinoh ,,	9th Jan.	20th ,,
Havre ,,	19th ,,	31st ,,
Hague ,,	24th ,,	5th Feb.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 23150, 25471. Telegrams: "Shosen".

ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES OF GERMAN'S NEIGHBOURS

(Continued from page 6.)

ried through by Germany, i.e., if they refuse to adopt the principle of parity in regard to security and disarmament, the demand might be put forward that Germany might re-arm in the same measure as the other countries. But irrespective of the fact that, in demanding international disarmament, Germany is fulfilling a high moral mission, it would be scarcely feasible for her to pursue a policy of re-armament, since, as already stated, her munition industry has been completely dissolved and she has not the capital to re-establish it. On the other hand an enormous augmentation has taken place in the munition industries of all those countries which, having concluded treaties under the military hegemony of France, encircle Germany. In the first place, France is allied by military conventions and treaties with Belgium, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. This, in its turn, is supplemented by treaties and conventions between Poland and Roumania, Poland and Czechslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania.

All these treaties are expressly aimed at Germany. Their significance is enhanced by the enormous possibilities of obtaining war material which all these countries have always at their disposal. France, for instance, produces vast quantities of iron and steel. The country itself and its colonies provide other requisite raw materials in the shape of ores, etc. Nor is there any lack of power sources for working these, so that the country is entirely independent of outside help in the manufacture of munitions of every kind.

ENORMOUS PRODUCTION.

Accordingly, the munition factories—both State and private—are able to supply far more than the requirements of France herself. 56 large factories and gun foundries are devoted to the production of swords, bayonets, pistols, machine guns and artillery. For the manufacture of ammunition there are 62 factories. Power and other explosives are made by 39 state works and private undertakings. 24 works are employed in the production of gases for use in war; 20 others make anti-gas apparatus of all kinds; one of them having a monthly capacity of 200,000 marks; 89 private concerns manufacture tanks and other self-propelling vehicles; while 30 factories exist for the production of aeroplanes and their engines, one of them having an annual capacity of 4,000 planes. This naturally means an output far in excess of France's own needs; the surplus is exported largely to the States of eastern and south-eastern Europe dependent upon France; moreover, the French munition manufacturers have secured in those countries a powerful and, in some cases, controlling influence over the relative industry. It will suffice to mention here the participations of the Schneider-Creuzot group in the Polish and Czechoslovakian Skoda Works and in the State arms factories of Roumania and Yugoslavia.

CZECHOSLAVAKIA'S ARMAMENT INDUSTRY

Similar in its development is the munition industry in Czechoslakia, where, in 1926, the Skoda concern alone increased its personal of 16,000 hands to 39,000. moreover, it can, in the event of mobilization, put another 15,000 on the existing machines. Nor is this the sole large works. On the contrary, in Prague, Marisch-Ostrau, etc., there are besides 82 large concerns for the production of ammunition and other war material; and it is no exception to find among them works with 15 to 35 thousand workpeople. In particular it may be noted that, with the assistance of France, and by making use of the important industrial enterprises in the territories ceded to her by Germany, Poland has created a gigantic munition industry; a further centre, moreover, is to be started for the manufacture of war material, a statute having already been promulgated for the promotion of the munition industry. Nay, Polish law actually requires every large factory to hold ready for use at any moment such plant as may be serviceable in any military emergency. So, too, the production of munition in peace time is prescribed in the case of individual works.

BELGIUM'S OUTPUT

Another country that must not be forgotten in this connextion is Belgium. It has a vast output in arms and ammunition. It is indeed, one of the chief suppliers of other countries, the munitions employed in China for example being mainly of Belgian origin. Consequently, Belgium's production far exceeds the needs of her own army. The idea of preparedness for war has taken such firm hold of that country that, in acquiring war supplies of any kind for the event of mobilization, the State openly expects the military to exert a deciding influence.

Now it is clear that the existence of such gigantic munition industries in countries bordering upon Germany and predominately inhabitated by populations which, to put it mildly, entertain rather antipathy than sympathy for the encircled country constitutes a serious menace to the peace of the world. Hence Germany's demand for the final and equal disarmament of all nations deserves the full support of public opinion everywhere.

MARRIAGE LAW IN PERSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

maintain his wife. Section X.—By maintenance is meant the provision of a suitable house, clothing, food and household goods (*asasul bait*). Section XI. If a husband fails to maintain his wife, the latter may appeal to the court; and the court shall (after considering the circumstances of the husband) decide what maintenance she is entitled to and order the husband to provide it. If the order of the court cannot be executed, she may apply for a cancellation of the marriage through the civil to the ecclesiatical court. The procedure here prescribed is the same as for a decree *nisi* made absolute. The reference to the ecclesiastical courts is purely formal; they are expected to sign the order of divorce or separation and not to consider an issue already decided by the civil court. The moral authority of a certified *mujtahid*, it is expected, will help to strengthen a good woman's conscience.

SEPARATION SUITS.

"Section XI: A wife must live with her husband unless otherwise provided by the marriage-contract. Section XII. If a wife proves that she has left her husband's house because she feared danger to her property or was afraid of intolerable treatment, the court will not order her to return; and the husband will be bound to maintain her so long as (his behaviour) makes her return impossible. Section XII. So long as, under the circumstances contemplated by the previous section, the suit between the husband and wife is not decided, the wife shall live at such a place as may be agreed upon between the parties; if the parties do not come to an agreement, the court shall, after taking into consideration the nearest relations of the parties, fix the residence of the wife; if there are no near relations, the court shall at its own discretion provide a place of security for her."

MARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHT OVER PROPERTY.

The generous provision of Muslim law, which allows a married woman complete control of her property, has been preserved and extended to other communities. The right of the mother to the guardianship of her children has also been defined. "Section XIV A married woman can deal with her property in whatever way she likes without the permission of her husband. Section XI. The mother shall be considered the guardian of her male children for two years, and of her female children for seven years after their birth; thereafter the rights and duties of guardianship shall be vested in the father. Section XVI. If during the period of guardianship, the mother (having divorced her first husband) marries another man, or becomes insane, or refuses to look after her children, the rights of guardianship shall be vested in father so long as any of the aforesaid causes continue to exist." A divorced woman, it should be noted, retains the guardianship of her children; the right is only taken away from her by her subsequent marriage to another man.

(To Be Continued.)

Appointment Of B. B. C. Governors.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Important developments, like an Empire-wide programme, which will materialise within a year, have influenced the Government's decision in connection with the appointment of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation in consequence of the expiration of the present Board's tenure of five years. Lord Gainford has been reappointed Vice-Chairman for a period of five years and Viscountess Snowden and Doctor Rendall reappointed for one year each, while the well-known commercial and financial expert Mr. Harold G. Brown has been appointed for five years, replacing Sir Gordon Nairne, resigned.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—CHAPERONED-

The Individual Must Assert.

(By CHARLOTTE WOOD).

To be—or not to be—chaperoned—is one of Hollywood's most debated subjects among the younger set of the film colony.

Both sides of the question being presented by young actresses who have made a success of their own lives—the topic becomes more one of personal opinion than of what is right or wrong in youthful behaviour.

Joan Crawford, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, is one who strongly favours equal rights for young men and women. She believes that a girl, properly guided, becomes as capable of standing on her own feet when in her teens, as a young man.

Having proved this herself, since the days when she advanced from the back row to the front of a Broadway Chorus—and from this point of vantage to a motion-picture apprenticeship, and from there to stardom—her views are the result of her varied youthful experiences.

"It's mid-Victorian to expect a girl to go about with a chaperon nowadays," says Joan. "If a girl can't take care of herself after reaching young womanhood, she will never be capable of successfully making her own way in life.

"Success to-day depends on the individual—and if the modern girl isn't trained to make her own decisions, she can't expect to cope with others who do."

Another supporter of feminine freedom is Leila Hyams. This popular blonde, homely type of player, who has also met with success in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, cites her own upbringing in favour of unrestricted girlhood.

"I was a typical mother's girl," laughed Leila recalling her early days of being without the influence of a family. "However, after a family conference, it was decided that I had outgrown the home nest—so I was pushed out to try my own wings.

"It was the best thing that could have happened to me," continued this champion of modern womanhood. "At first I was timid, but it didn't take me long to learn how to get what I wanted—and now I thank my parents for sending me out of home and hearth which they literally did."

Leila gained her experience on the theatrical stage. With no help from her theatrical parents, she won her place by sheer merit and ability—making her own way in a profession that allows only the survival of the fittest.

On the other side we have Anita Page. Known as the most-chaperoned girl of Hollywood—Anita believes this the proper procedure for a successful start in life. Miss Page's father is of the old school—and in bringing up his only daughter he has held to the rules of his class.

Not until Anita's twenty-first birthday was she permitted to attend a party without parental escort. However, in place of rebelling at this guardianship—Anita was in harmony with her father's wishes.

"A girl in public life can't be too careful of her actions," defends Anita. "I'm sure no one objected to my being chaperoned, continued this old-fashioned modern girl, "At least I haven't lacked invitations. Perhaps if my parents hadn't been full of fun, I might have objected—but we really had such good times together I see no reason why they shouldn't have gone along."

One might assume that sweetly demure Dorothy Jordan, who won such a following in Marie Dressler's picture; MIN AND BILL and who is capturing such a host of new admirers in her many Metro-Goldyn-Mayer films, would be in favour of the chaperon.

But this is not the case. Dorothy is a girl who has successfully made her way to independence—travelling to Hollywood via the Broadway stage.

She was barely seventeen when she left her family and enrolled in a well-known theatrical school—leaving for the first time her family and home in Tennessee. Her next step was the Broadway stage—and from there she came to Hollywood. Now she is living at home—but, according to her mother, she is just as free as ever to do as she wishes.

"I believe a girl should be allowed her freedom," said Dorothy, voicing her opinion. "However, she shouldn't become so independent that she isn't within reach of the family all the time. I mean, she should always be within call in case of emergencies."

"My Mother," Dorothy continued, "always knew just where I was and, knowing this, she was content in the knowledge that I wouldn't go astray. And it's really the best way for a girl to prove her own mettle—for parents often have a way about them of being too fearful of venturesome adventures."

And so—down the list—we have representatives for and against chaperonage—each side advocating their belief by citing their own experiences.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE THEATRE LAND

...ional reconstruction in life ar... thought, art and culture, ca... t and should not remain ca... It cannot and should no... pend on chance or charity. It ... st preserve the standards of its... tinction and advance with th... vancing times. The im... me... almost infinite, possibili... tie... the Theatre as a dynamic po... for national regeneration, is ... practically and systemati... cal... unexplored. The Theatre ca... any longer remain isola... ted... m life and thought, art and cul... national and internation... al... e screen and the stage, mu... sic ... nd dancing, literature, pai... g, settings, scenic con... stru... n and costume-design and th... ious activities and tho... ught ... the Theatreland which mou... and influence national educ... on and endeavours all de... man... ow constant and systema... tic ... ntion. These columns are mea... o ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By C... Art And Dramatic Critic

The ...dian Scen...

Mr. ...ekhar Rasool, who returned recently from long sojourn in Europ... has already expressed his hopes, ...ars and aspirations for all th... in the city interested in the Ind... film, interested either as play..., producers or playgoers.

* * * *

Art And ...dustry.

Mr. ...ekhar Rasool's aspiration is both ...manifold and natural. He inte... to assist the Indian film ind...try along the highest standar... of efficiency practised in the ...st. And, Mr. Rasool is also na...ally thinking hopefully of utilis... the manifold inherent and in...rited artistic wealth of India.

* * * *

He H... Unpleasant Words

He has, however, unpleasant words to say about the conditions actua... existing at present in the Indi... filmland. They are, however, not merely unpleasant. They have in them, something of the force of truth. And, it is hop... that his words would bring the ...andom industry nearer the tru... The truth is that our pla... in an international art and ind...try depends, first and finally, ... trained artistic talents and direction and perfect technical efficiency not on cheap "popular" sentimentality and exploitation.

THE MOSCOW ARTS THEATRE.

The Russian actors who are to be seen at the Kingsway Theatre belong to the Prague Group of the Moscow Arts Theatre. What this implies I do not know, but this much is certain, and nothing else is of much importance, they are a most accomplished company. Their performances are directed by M. Pavloff, himself an extraordinarily finished actor. Their programme for the second week included "Crime and Punishment," The White Guards, "An Evening of Tchehov" (four short comedies), "The Quadrature of the Circle," "The Government Inspector" and "Marriage" another play by Gogol. Gogol's "The Government Inspector" has been twice performed in English. It is one of the most delightful and spirited farces in nineteenth century drama and, judging from notices, their performance was a tremendous success. At the time of writing this notice I have only seen one of their performances, namely "The White Guards." But from that play, although tragi-comedy and not a farce. I can tell that to have seen them act "The Government Inspector" must have been a rare treat. With the exception of the Yiddish Players I have never had my attention more continually held by a play in a language I did not understand. The expressiveness of their gestures and intonations kept me from being bored for a single moment. Of course one perpetually curses one's misfortune at being unable to follow words which one is convinced are being perfectly delivered, but it is extraordinary with what interest one can be made to follow every turn and twist of an unintelligible dialogue. One could guess at the kind of jokes that they were making, and every subtle turn of sentiment in the love scenes.

"The White Guards" is a play by M. Boulgakoff, a young Russian dramatist whose name was made by this play in Moscow in 1928. It ran for nearly a year. At the end of 325 performances it was stopped by the Soviet Censorship. That it was allowed to run so long makes one think that the Soviet Censorship is not always so rigorous as other incidents have suggested, for the play is sympathetic to the old order. All the characters are amiable except one, who first of all deserts to the German Army when it is leaving the Ukraine, and when the Bolshevik Army defeats the Peasant Army which had already defeated the White Guards, this man goes over to the Bolsheviks. All the others are passionately devoted to the old order, and the most pervasive sentiment throughout is that of defeated loyalty. Most of the action takes place in the house of a Colonel Tourbine, late of the Imperial Russian Army (the date is December, 1918), who thinks it his duty to support the Hetman of the Ukraine, appointed by the Germans, against the Ukrainian revolutionaries. To him the Hetman is a traitor to Russia; nevertheless, his loyalty to the old order over-rules that consideration in his mind and in that of his younger brother. The Germans withdraw, smuggling out of the country the Hetman himself disguised as a wounded German soldier, and the White Guards are left at the mercy of the revolutionaries in Kiev. The Colonel when he hears of the Hetman's flight disbands his troops to save bloodshed, but refuses to survive himself, and falls attacking the peasants. The curtain falls a few weeks later on a tableau of his few surviving officers listening to the tramp and music of the advancing Bolshevik Army, petrified by the approach of inexorable defeat.

Such is the outline of a play which the Soviet Government tolerated for a year, perhaps because it was chequered with so much humour and good-nature. There are scenes of admirable happy-go-lucky gaiety and vivacity which throw anxiety and strain into greater relief. It is rash to say of any play in an incomprehensible language that it was perfectly acted, but in this case it was impossible to doubt it. The intelligibility of every gesture and change of expression, not only in the case of M. Pavloff, who is a marvellous actor, but of the whole cast, convinced one. The delicately rhythmic singing of M. Bogdanoff in the part of Nicholas Tourbine, the Colonel's younger brother, is most moving, and his quiet demeanour conveys intensity of emotion as perfectly as the glorious exuberance of M. Pavloff in the comic part of Captain Myshlayevsky. There is only one woman's part in the play, that of Tourbine's sister, played by Mlle. V. Gretch, and in her case, too, every shade of emotion was perceptible. Next week will be performed, besides some of Tchehov's short plays, "Crime and Punishment" "The White Guards" and "The Government Inspector"! They should be seen by lovers of acting.

DESMOND MACCARTHY.

THE RIGHT METHOD.

For The Perfect Talkie.

The average filmgoer probably imagines that, when a talkie is being shown, the sound more or less takes care of itself. This is actually the ambition of every producer. In practice, however, the sound must be carefully and sympathetically "nursed" if the audience is to hear every word clearly and without strain.

Before a film is presented to the public, at least two rehearsals are held. At the Empire Theatre, in Leicester Square, the film is always given three rehearsals.

While the film is being run through, the manager, or a sound expert, signals to the projectionist the volume that he considers necessary in the auditorium. The operator controls the sound by means of a "fader," which either increases or decreases the volume.

There are many cases that call for a variation in volume. A whistle, a whisper or an explosion must all be carefully handled, for, although allowance is made when the film is being produced, the widely differing cinemas in which it is shown render an individual treatment indispensable.

Often, too, when a character is speaking but is not visible on the screen, it is necessary to increase the volume of the sound, as the sensed of seeing and hearing help each other considerably.

THE "CUE-SHEET".

Eventually, when the whole film has been run through several times, the list of settings on the fader is copied out and is used as a "cue-sheet". When the film is shown publicly, the operator has this sheet in front of him, and by following the readings is able to present the picture with the maximum effect.

During the performances, however, the sound manager still keeps a wary eye on the volume, for there are many problems that crop up during the day. For example, as the cinema fills up or empties at intervals during the performance, the volume must be accordingly increased or decreased.

In comedies he has to listen attentively to the laughter of the audience, so that, by increasing the volume at the right moment, he may save a joke from being drowned by the mirth aroused by its predecessor. It is here that he must be particularly alert, for "gags" that set one audience roaring with merriment will leave another unmoved.

INCREASE THE VOLUME.

In small cinemas one often passes straight from bright sunlight into the seemingly impenetrable darkness of the auditorium. To allow for patrons who are liable to fumble their way rather noisily to their seats, the sound manager must temporarily increase the volume. In the larger cinemas, where soft lighting provides adequate illumination, this effect is less noticeable.

In the hands of an intelligent and sympathetic projectionist, who carries out the instructions of the sound manager with the minimum of delay, a ediocre film can be considerably improved.

Careless cueing, on the other hand, can mar the most attractive production, for the director and studio technicians cannot be expected to foresee the requirements of every cinema in which it will be shown. —"Film Weekly".

SCREEN-SHOCKS.

(By Somanath Vellatore).

What in this far-eastern corner of India, and once in every three days do we go in for—screen-thrills! Yes, thus they advertise—Jagadis film featuring Miss Gohar—Imperial film featuring Miss Sulochana—Sharada film featuring Mr. Vithal—promising a number of thrills; and what do we receive? Shocks—shocks to the eye and heart as well and of lately to the ear too with the coming of the Indian talkies—shocks to our aesthetic sensibilities—worse than stabbing.

Of the screen stars of the fairer variety Miss Sulochana and Miss Gohar attract a full house in this part of the country. The agile form of the one and the arresting eyes of the other hold a spell from the 'Boxie' to the 'Groundling' here.

But why the Directors always take care to see Miss Sulochana being lashed in almost every picture, I am not able to understand. The casts seem to be more thrust on her than chosen. Lively and lovely as her movements are—why is she often cut for a sorrowing heroine? She has enough of the grace of motion and the quivering cadence of emotion to portray an ideal type of woman.

Miss Gohar in "Viswamohini" is superb! "Her eyes were darker than Bangalore skies—Her eyes". Little ovement, great restraint and all eyes! She will certainly add lyric charm to the Indian screen.

Mr. Vithal—Indian Douglas. Call him by any other name he will sound as rough. It reminds me of the old refrain in the "Punch."

"Who among men
Is Keshub Chunder Sen
Is he a cock or hen?"

Mr. Vithal—Indian Douglas with his wild pranks, Inimitable kicks and smart heroics is the hero of the moment.

It is a pity we have not had a spell by him on the screen as yet in India. In 'Love Among the Artists' of Mr. Bernard Shaw, Jack, one nodder when asked how he played so nicely replies: "By main strength, Sir." The heroes of the Indian films seem to be of this "main strength" type.

Much was expected when the A. I. P. C. was formed with educated Stars like Himansu Roy, Niranjan Pal, Sita Devi and Miss E. Rama Rao (Mrs. Bhavnani.) Their "Light of Asia" whatever successful run it might have had in the West is a shock to our conception of Buddha Deva's life, yes! to us on this side of the Vindhyas.

I have seen their "Shiraz" and also had the pleasure of seeing Miss Rama Rao on the stage at Masulipatam. Her interpretation in the language of gesture the sweet songs of the "Rubiyat" and the melodies of Cashmere was exquisite but her voice has lost its charm and the lyric grace of motion has disappeared in her latest pictures "Trapped" and "Vasantasena".

Attempts at reviving the atmosphere of the past is difficult even in literature—a Renan may succeed in French—attempts to visualise the past on the screen is more difficult—much more with our poor equipment. Look at that impersonation of Akbar, say, in half-a-dozen pictures and every time it inevitably happens—it is a shock to our imagined picture. Verily the "Great Moghul" will turn in his grave if he sees himself thus impersonated.

Will it not be better for the Indian screen to attempt at opening newer vistas of life by visualising the ideal to-morrow—to level up the pitfalls of social and political differences among the races of India and thus pave the path of democracy?

The distant dreams of an Indian Ufa or a Hollywood for India, can be realised only when the flower of Indian youth strong of limb and big in heart bring in culture and grace to worship at the shrine of Beauty.

Train Your Voice

IT IS ART-

Of Your Personality.

Have you ever been introduced to yourself? Has it ever occurred to you that you may not really know yourself as well as you think

There is a man in Hollywood who makes a business of introducing the stars to themselves, and his theories will work the same for you as it does for the Barrymores and Gilberts, Dietrichs and Swansons that you see on the screen.

Are you repressed—inhibited? Nervous and ill at ease when meeting strangers or making an entrance into a crowded room? If you are, console yourself with the thought that a half, perhaps even more, of the players you go to see suffer the same mental tortures when facing the microphone and camera that you do when meeting someone whom you want, particularly, to like you, but who you are convinced never will because you either bungled the acknowledgement of the introduction or stumbled over a chair and broke the goldfish bowl in shaking hands.

Samuel Kayzer, Hollywood's foremost voice culturist, with Jean Harlow. What he did to Jean's voice through building up her personality is really remarkable.

Samuel Kayzer, well known New York voice psychoanalyst, is the man who acts as master of ceremonies in introducing the stars to themselves. He does it by teaching them the art of the voice. If you have wondered why you have an inferiority complex don't blame it on the fact that you haven't hair like Joan Crawford's nor the ability to wear a dinner gown like Norma Shearer, but simply that your voice isn't right.

Mr. Kayzer says: "The voice is the 'sound transom' of a person's character, whether good or bad. In some cases it is a poor ally and must be made over to fit the owner."

As in the case of Billie Dove, for example. In the days of the silent pictures the quality of her voice didn't matter. She had an excellent acting ability plus a vivid and glowing beauty. Nothing more, save, perhaps, a good vehicle to exploit her beauty and talent, was necessary. When the talkies came along, however, things were much different. The sort of voice she had did make a difference—a great difference. She made several pictures in sound. They were failures. Her voice, with its lack of dramatic experience, compared more than unfavourably with the voices of the seasoned stage players with whom she was cast. There were critics who stated that Billie Dove was "washed up"—"through". Then Howard Hughes sent to New York for Samuel Kayzer to come to Hollywood to coach Billie for her "come-back" picture, "The Age For Love," which has just been released.

Billie studied with Kayzer for weeks before her picture was scheduled to begin shooting. The picture shows a remarkable change in her voice. Her friends are convinced that she is back to stay.

"Billie was the retiring type of girl," Kayzer said of her. "She was inhibited. She had a terrific inferiority complex caused by the criticisms that had been made of her voice and work. As a consequence her voice was tight—strained—unnatural. At times it was choked up and scarcely audible. To-day, though, she is poised, sure of herself, confident of both her voice and actions. She speaks clearly, musically, and surely."

"How did you do it?" I asked.

Neither Kayzer nor Billie could answer that question in so many words. Kayzer has no cut-and-dried method such as is in common usage by vocal teachers and instructors of elocution. Instead he works purely by principles of psycho-analysis.

As an example, Billie came to his home one morning for her lesson. She had just returned from the aviation field where she was taking lessons in flying and was still clad in riding breeches, boots, and a shirt open at the throat. When she crossed the veranda, Kayzer arose from his chair, swaggered out to meet her, and with a resounding whack on the back boomed, "Hullo, Bill, old girl, how's everything" "Bill" was nothing if not surprised. There was a time, she admits, that she would have stalked from the room in high dudgeon at such familiarity, but she realized that Kayzer must have had some definite purpose, so she reacted good-natured. She even did better than that. The next day when she appeared for her lesson, she flung open the door, strode across the room to Kayzer, smote him a hearty thump on the back and in a deep voice, shouted, "Hullo, Sam; old boy; old boy; how goes it?"

"That was exactly the goal I was striving for," Kayzer said in speaking of the incident. "Confidence, naturalness, poise. When Billie learned those things it became evident when she spoke that she had learned them. Her voice acquired the naturalness and poise that her mind had already assimilated. Her voice changed, and without her even being aware of it, took on the same characteristics that she had 'mentally' adapted.

With each pupil with whom Kayzer works, he has a different method. With Dolores Del Rio, his treatment was entirely different from the one he gave Billie Dove.

"Miss Del Rio," he said, "was far too serious. She was morbid, aloof and alone. Not only was this noticeable in her voice, but in her every action. The way she crossed a room or walked along the street. It was evident then, that a medium must be found—a sort of balance—which would bring gaiety and lightness instead of aloofness and morbidity to the surface."

When she came to his home for a lesson he would become a clown—literally. He never allowed her to become serious or aloof. For hours he would sit and chat with her, discussing a gay and amusing book, amusing comedy or a humorous incident that he saw occur on the street. It was not long before Dolores began to lose her morbidity. She began to follow Kayzer's example of vivaciousness. "The moment she really forgot her frigidity, her distant air, it began to show in her voice," Kayzer commented. "Her voice began to loosen up, to change in register. Instead of being low-pitched, darkly somber, it became resonant, musical, sparkling. The thing that she needed most was 'cheering up.' And so it is with anyone. It is rare indeed when a person, who is afflicted with chronic melancholia, has a voice which people like instantly."

Marguerite Churchill is another example of a person who is too aloof. So much so, in fact, that she was rapidly earning for herself the sobriquet of "snooty." And then she went to Kayzer for instruction. To-day Miss Churchill is gay and charming. Instead of "snooty" the film colony has dubbed per "regular."

"How did he do it?" I asked.

"He told me," she laughed, "that I would have to undergo a complete re-birth at twenty-two." That I would have to change, not only my voice, but everything about me. He even made me change my dresses. He told me that as long as I continued to wear dark and somber clothing, that my voice and actions would be the same. As proof he asked me to wear a gay, pastel colored frock with hat and shoes to match, and then see if I noticed any difference. Before I knew it

(Continued on page 19.

PRESIDENCY CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Annual Report On Administration

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice shows:—

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1930 and available for Civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge; 17 District Judges; 12 Assistant Judges (including four under training); a Chief Judge and five Judges (including one temporary Additional Judge) of the Presidency Small Cause Court; two Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 99 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.

The Report deals with receipts and expenditure of the High Court.

The aggregate receipts as from various items total Rs. 22,88,017-2-7 and the expenditure comprising various items amounts to a total of Rs. 13,02,223-11-3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Judicial Staff employed in the Presidency on the 31st December 1930 and available for Criminal Cases consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges; 8 Additional Sessions Judges; 363 First Class Magistrates; 371 Second Class Magistrates; 243 Third Class Magistrates; 163 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 212 Village Panchayats.

In addition to the above, there were 19,390 Police Patils and 49 Benches of Magistrates inclusive of four in the City of Bombay constituted from 469 Honorary Magistrates.

HIGH COURT.

There were in all 176 cases for trial by the High Court. Of these 175 were decided. On the Appellate Side the High Court dealt with 590 appeals, leaving 71 at the close of the year.

FACILITIES FOR HEDJAZ PILGRIMS

Reduced Deck Fares To Continue

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following communique of the Government of India is republished for information of the public:—

"The Government of India have been in communication with Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., Bombay on the subject of the fares for deck passages without food for the ensuing pilgrim season and the sum to be specited in pursuance of clause (b) of section 208A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, as the amount of the deposit for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket, in the case of pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz from the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta.

The shipping company have agreed to continue during the ensuing pilgrim season the reduced deck fares which remained in force throughout the last pilgrim season, except that a further reduction has been made in the return deck fare, without food, for pilgrims sailing from Calcutta. The fares for deck passages without food which Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. have accordingly fixed for the ensuing pilgrim season are as under:—

For pilgrims sailing from either Bombay or Karachi. Single deck passage without food Rs. 110, Return deck passage without food Rs. 160.

For pilgrims sailing from Calcutta Single deck passage without food Rs. 135; Return deck passage without food Rs. 205.

The sum to be deposited by a pilgrim for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket has been reduced from Rs. 70 to Rs. 50 in the case of pilgrims sailing from either Bombay or Karachi, and from Rs. 90 to Rs. 70 in the case of those sailing from Calcutta.

Stop that cold with

VAPEX
INHALANT

Don't pay the price of negligence

In spite of the fatal results, the physical disability and the financial loss yearly caused by the common cold, it is the most neglected of common ailments.

Neglected colds may lead to influenza, pneumonia, or bronchitis—yet the prevention of colds is so simple and the treatment—if applied in time—so effective and pleasant.

A drop of Vapex on your handkerchief, inhaled often during the day, clears the breathing passages and destroys the germs before they enter the tissues. And at night-time, a drop or two on your pillow or mosquito netting, gives comfort and protection while you sleep.

Of All Chemists

VPX

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

DURING THE DAYS OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

EXTEND YOUR BUSINESS

By help of "Mail Order Methods." An excellent American method of doing business. Study Sahni's "Mail Order Business." Pages 180. Price Rs. 2. PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE.

THE
Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs KEMP & CO (LTD., Bombay and Messrs MAHA SUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO Princess Street.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RED SHIRTS

How They Carry It On In Frontier Province

PROPAGANDIST NEWS FROM PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

The Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province wires as follows:—

"The numbers of casualties already reported in the firing at Kohat on December 26th December are confirmed. The seriously wounded were at once taken to hospital in Kohat by motor ambulances for treatment and arrangements were made for the bodies of those killed to be collected and buried by their relations.

A WOMAN KILLED.

Most unfortunately, a woman was accidently killed by a stray bullet when working in a field at a distance from the scene of action. Her relatives are being compensated. Next day the situation improved. There were no demonstrations near Kohat and several meetings which were being organised in the District were abandoned early on the 27th.

ARMED PARTY VISITS VILLAGES.

The Deputy Commissioner with a party of troops in lorries visited the Togh Gumbat area from which the majority of Red Shirts were drawn for the demonstration on the 26th, which had to be dispersed by fire. Villagers in the area readily admitted their error of two days previously and asked for pardon. They stated their opinion that both the Magistrates and the troops had shown great patience with the mob and agreed that firing by the latter was unavoidable owing to their young men getting out of hand and throwing stones.

PROMISE TO END MOVEMENT.

They promised to abandon the Red Shirt movement and have nothing to do with it in the future. They bore no resentment whatever to either the Civil officials or the troops. In fact the inhabitants of one of the villages chiefly implicated asked for permission to prepare a meal for the Deputy Commissioner and the whole of his escort.

THIS IMPROVEMENT.

It is satisfactory to learn that this improvement is not only local but extends to some other parts of the district. At least this is borne out by the following incidents. The residents of Kohat City asked for the Deputy Commissioner's leave to send a foo ball team in to play Royal Air Force as they considered that the situation was now completely normal.

WHAT RED SHIRTS DID.

In the afternoon a party of 250 Red Shirts in uniform approached Hangu from the west. They were met on the edge of the Cantonment by civil officials with a force of police and military. The leaders were interviewed and were told to disperse their followers. After some hesitation the whole party removed their red shirts and threw them and their drums into a pile on th road after which they dispersed peacefully to their homes.

It is hoped that this better feeling will soon spread to the outlying parts of the Khattak country, which have been affected by the Red Shirt propaganda and in which a certain amount of unrest still continues.

SPEEDING UP REFORMS.

Mr. Dunnett, Reforms Commissioner, and Nawab Muzaffar Khan have been in consultation with Chief Commissioner in regard to the preliminary steps for the inauguration of reforms. The questions of the basis of Franchise, Electoral rolls and representation of diverse interests have been under discussion and arrangements have been made to organise an informal committee to assist the Chief Commissioner in these and ensuing proceedings. Mr. Dunnett will return from Peshawar to New Delhi on December 29th.—A. P.

Repeal The Ordinance

BENGAL MERCHANTS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

A deputation of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce led by Sir Harishankar Paul waited on the Viceroy yesterday. The address presented to His Excellency, on behalf of the Chamber stated:

The latest ordinance promulgated in Bengal has given a serious set-back to optimism regarding impending constitutional changes. In the consitered opinion of the deputation, the attempted remedies are likely to drive mischief underground. The deputation regretted the issue of such severe ordinance at a time when businessmen were hoping for satisfactory political settlement calculated to remove popular unrest. It added, His Excellency would appreciate that drastic measures are likely to cause much hardship to lawabiding citizens and be an instrument of oppression of the innocent without removing the root of the evil. The result would be the alienation of the lawabiding section of the population who might tend to drift from co-operation to indifference. Threat to the liberties of ordinary citizens must lead to an undesirable repurcussion on the business world.

SECURE PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

The preservation of law and order must command public sympathy to achieve its purpose. While realizing Government's anxiety to give protection to a certain section of people, the deputation deplored the absence of a like anxiety to prevent the recurrence of happenings like those in Chittagong. These incidents, revealed, the deputation observed, on the part of the custodians of law an dorder a lamentable inability to protect the interest of the business community.

(The Viceroy's reply to the Deputation appeared in our yesterday's issue.)

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA.

Dr. Pavry's Address.

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., addressed the Bombay Historical Congress, on Thursday afternoon, on the subject of "Education of Women in Ancient and Medieval India", recording the results of the researches into historical documents.

In introducing the subject of his address, Dr. Pavry said that the topic divided itself into two periods: first, the Hindu Period dating from Vedic times to the coming of the Mohammedans into India at about 1000 A.D.; second, the Mohammedan Period ending at the beginning of the seventeenth century with the coming of the East India Company. The speaker divided the long stretch of 25 centuries of the Hindu Period into four divisions: first, the period described in the Vedas; second, the Heroic Age of the Epics,—the Ramayana and the Mahabharata; third the Period of Stratification depicted in the later philosophical and legal literature; and the fourth, the Dark Ages preceding the Mohammedan conquest.

VEDIC PERIOD.

Speaking of the Vedic Period Dr. Pavry said: "The Rig Veda introduces us to the life of the Aryans on the plains of Iran and among the Rivers of the Punjab. In the religious history of the Hindus, this was the period of the worship of Nature deities, and in a vivid hymn addressed to the gods of the storms, we have one of our first insights into the life of woman in that remote period". Dr. Pavry translated the hymn from the original Sanskrit before the audience. He also referred to another hyma of the Rig Veda which he ascribed to a poetess Vishvavara. It is a hymn in which Agni is entreated to maintain the well knit bonds of wife and husband. The speaker further stated that some of the Rishis of the Rig Veda were women. In order to indicate the status of comparative equality held by husband and wife. Dr. Pavry quoted another Vedic hymn, in which husband and wife are represented as together offering the sacrifice.

Turning to the Heroic Age, the speaker said that great heroines of the Hindu mythology Sita, Draupady, Damayanti and Savitri —have been assigned to that period. "The character of Sita" said Dr. Pavry, "has come down through the centuries as the superb model of the loyal wife, and her story, sung and read all over India, is still one of the formative influences in Indian womanhood." The speaker translated a passage from the original Sanskrit, which described the feelings of Sita as she contemplated leaving the royal palace to accompany her husband in his exile to the forests.

DARK AGES AND MUSLIM PERIOD.

After speaking of the period of stratification, the lecturer referring to "Dark Ages" said: "Throughout the dramatist, Kalidasa, who wrote in the 6th century, A.D., we are enabled to see something of the life of the times. Court lea at the expense of the woman who reads Sanskrit indicates the existence of the type. From about the 9th century, the name of Lilavati comes down to us as the author of treatise on mathematics, or the one to whom such treatise was dedicated."

Coming to the Mohammedan Period, Dr. Pavry spoke of the general educational situation in India at the time and the provision made for female education. "When Mahmud of Ghazni made his first raid into India in A.D. 1001," said the lecturer "education had reached an advanced stage in India." In addition to the philosophical, theological and literary developments, much had been done in such branches of science and art as astronomy, medicine, music and law. But the Mohammedan invasions of India marked the beginnings of momentous changes, not only in the social and political spheres, but also in the domain of education and learning. The lecturer then spoke of the promotion of learning in India during the Mahomedan rule and of female education during the period. He stated that evidence was not lacking of the attainment of a high degree of intellectual ability by women during that period. He briefly narrated the history of a number of notable women including Sanjogata, Padmini, Mirabai, Ahalyabai, Sultana Razia, Chandbibi, Satiunnisa and Zibunnisa.

MADRAS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Mrs. Ray's Plea For Educational & Social Reform

MADRAS, December 28.

The Sixth session of the All-India Women's Conference on education and social reform opened this afternoon at the Senate House, Mrs. P. K. Ray presiding.

Delivering the presidential address Mrs. Ray said:—

The keynote of our Conference is "Educational Reform". Those of us who are connected with educational work amongst girls and women in all the Provinces, know the statistics and percentages of illiteracy amongst women almost by heart. The deplorable condition of women's education in India has been proved to us by eminent speakers year after year in this very Conference. I need not touch the question on general lines except acknowledging the fact that I am very proud to be amongst you to-day. Madras tops the list in comparison with other provinces of India, in its figures of literacy and percentage of the edusated. Madras is the most capable Province amongst us to lead and to guide, and I feel I shall go back richer with new ideas and thoughts.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

All our Educational Institutions should have in their curriculum some instructions on the moral and spiritual side of life. I don't wish to call it religious instructions, because, we cannot introduce dogmas and catechisms or special tenets of any kind, in places where different sects and communities are gathered together but some form of instruction, which would awaken in the children the love for truth and justice, the spirit of reverence, of worship, of disripline, the tendency of looking beyond the sordid and the mundane, the power of right-thinking, self-analysis and contemplation.—in short, to awaken in them the spirit of idealism of life, is absolutely necessary.

SOCIAL REFORM.

To my mind the social and educational questions are inter-connected with each other. The society we form is the outcome of the culture and education we acquire. The real root of the question is want of education—the want of the right vision of life. When I do not get the advantage of knowing that early marriage is fraught with many evils, I naturally cling to my old custom of early marriage. Likewise I keep to my old habit of "purdah" and my old outlook of caste ann attitude towards the "depressed classes". All these prevalent social drawbacks that we are suffering from to-day are really due to want of proper knowledge in matters of life. When we look round to our younger generation who are probably the products of two or three generations of education and enlightenment, we have something to congratulate ourselves with.

NEW IDEAS.

We advocate the ideal of companionship in marriage, we have introduced freedom of choice in marriages and we are allowing widow re-marriages. Our girls claim equality with men in their professional careers. In short our society is undergoing tremendous changes. Every one of these new ideals requires careful attention and training in our homes.—A.P.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL SITUATION

But Loss In Customs Revenue

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

It is understood that the present favourable rate of exchange has been very helpful to Government's remittance programme and that about twenty million sterling have already been sent, thus covering major portion of remittances. No difficulty is anticipated in meeting the remaining small balance of remittance through ordinary channels.

While this aspect of the financial situation is satisfactory, returns from Customs are not quite on the estimated lines. For instance, there was a loss of 92 lakhs in October and 52 lakhs in November compared with the estimated revenue. December returns may be better but it is stated that the effect of higher tariff will begin really to operate from this month indicating its effect on goods imported after the new taxes has been announced.—A. P.

LIBERALS DISAPPROVE "NO-RENT" CAMPAIGN

But Urge Govt. To Follow More Liberal Policy !

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

At a meeting of the U. P. Liberal Association held at Allahabad with Mr. Narayan Prasad Ashtana in the chair, the present situation was discussed and a resolution adopted disapproving of the 'No-rent' campaign as it was contrary to the best interests of the Province and calculated to engender class war.

The Association taking the totality of circumstances into account urged Government to follow a more liberal policy with regard to remissions of rent and revenue to remove great hardship and allay deep discontent among tenants and small landholders.—A. P.

43 AHRAR VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Business Normal In Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Another night passed off peacefully. Arrangements for the prevention of further trouble continue. All shops have now opened and business is normal. Official figures of casualties are two Hindus and two Muslims dead and four Hindus and ten Muslims injured.

AHRAR VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

Forty-three Ahrar volunteers arrested on Sunday for defying Section 144 have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine.—A. P.

THE LAKSHMI
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
Founded by the Late LALA LAJPATRAI and PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU
SIXTH INDIA IN THE SIXTH YEAR.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED EXCEEDS
Rs. 350,00,000
Female, Husband & Wife Partners, & Joint Lives Accepted at Low Rates.
FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO
Bombay Branch Secretary. RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B. 106, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
Nagpur Secretary SHUKLA KARAMCHAND B.A. B.T. Kamsahpetu Circle 2.
Chief Agent for Gujrat and Kathiawar:— K. M. PARIKH, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

BLOCKS FOR SALE

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearg in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies pr Sq. inch inclusive of Postag.

APPLY TO HE—
MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

All the goodness and greatness found in the East and West, ancient and modern, the contents of this greatest of the world's great tonics, but the credit for its success goes largely to the rich golden traditions of the thousand years old Ayurvedic Science.

Each of all those ingredients that make the Aswagandha Rasayan of the ancient sages so popular, with a few modern nutrients of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is

Ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised.

ASVAN contains no harmful drugs and suits all seasons.

Of all Chemists, Stores and Stores.

ASVAN

Manufactured by:
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Bombay 2.
Stockists:—
1. NATIONAL DRUG AGENCY Ahmedabad.
2. KING AND CO., Hyderabad, (Deccan).

WANTED CHIEF ORGANISERS
ON SALARY AND COMMISSION BOTH
FOR
THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(HIGHLY SPOKEN BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC)
For Particulars and terms
Only respectable and experienced men in this line should at once
Apply to
HEAD OFFICE: 78, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

Bombay City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Independence Day: — Public meeting at Mandvi 10 p.m. National Flag will be unfurled 12 midnight.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's lecture, on "present situation", open Maidan near Nappoo Hall, Matunga 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO ROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. A Concert by Homji Sisters.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR, BANDRA: — To-day's (Thursday) programme is as under:—Mr. J. David and his troupe in physical culture display (accompanied with band), at 7-30 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON INSURANCE:—Prof. K. B. Madhava, of the Mysore University will give a discourse on Insurance at the Office of the Zenith Insurance Co. Ltd., Appollo St., Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on December 28 and is due to arrive on December 10 via Penang and Colombo.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Morrison" arrived in London on the evening of 28th inst.

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA.

In aid of the building fund of the South Indian Co-operative consumers' Society Ltd., the amateurs of the above Sabha will stage "Bandit Chief" to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

BASSEIN Y. M. C. A.—The members of the Bassein Y. M. C. A., will celebrate their 14th. nual Thanksgiving Mass on day (1st. proximo) at 7 a.m. the church of Our Lady Grace, Papdy, Bassein. A Mass there will be a ger meeting of the members.

VIDYADAINI SABHA:—annual anniversary celebra of the Vidyadaini Sabha will held under the Presidentship Mr. M. A. Suvarna, Advocate, 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday)) at Batliboi's Accountancy Insti tion, Navasari Buildings, Hor Road, Fort, Bombay.

LATE MR. K. S. IYER:—Un the joint auspices of the Sou South Indian Organizations Bombay, a public meeting will held at Napoo Hall, Matun G. I. P. to-day (Thursday) at 9 a.m. to express sorrow at the demise of K. Sundaresa Iyer.

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL MATUNGA:—Under the auspi of the Matunga Taluka Congr Committee, a Public Meeting w be held on to-day (Thursday) 9-0 p.m. (s.t.) at Matunga, (G. P. Rly.), at open Maidan n Nappoo Hall, where Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel will speak on "prese Situation". Special arrang ments will be made for Ladies.

SWADESHISM AND OU DUTY:—Under the auspices Kalbadevi Swadeshi Prachar Mandal, a public meeting will held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p. at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, und the presidentship of Sjt. Muri Karsandas when Sjt. Suba Chandra Bose and other promi ent speakers will speak "Swadeshi and our duty."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDV Under the auspices of t Mandvi District Congress Co mittee a meeting will be held inaugurate the Independenc Day at Jawahir Chowk (Khare Bazaar) Mandvi. Mr. Virchan Panachand Shah presiding S Babu Rajendra Prasad, Bab Mathuraprasadji Babu Mori dharji Sjt. Govind Vallabh Pa from U.P. Dr. J. V. Vora Sj Dhirajram K. Bhatt, J. J. Chok sey. Dr. Bhanurai P. Shukla an other all-India leaders will ad dress. The meeting will begi at 10 p.m. to-day (Thursday) an at 12 midnight the National Fla will be unfurled. Sjt. Subas Chandra Bose is likely to attend

LAST TWO DAYS

THE RIALTO

To-day, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A POWERFUL PICTURE WITH A BRILLIANT CAST

DADDY LONG LEGS

with

JANET GAYNOR

WARNER BAXTER

—ALSO SHOWING—

Sound-Talking Film of Bombay's Reception To

MAHATMAJI

—NEXT ATTRACTION—

JEANETTE MACDONALD IN FOX MOVIETONE'S COMEDY DRAMA

ANNABELLE'S AFFAIRS.

With

ROLAND YOUNG

ANOTHER PRIMUS STOVE FATALITY.

Mrs. Frennie Beheramshah (33) a Parsi woman residing at Ruston Baug, Byculla, was lighting a primus stove on Monday when her sari caught fire. She sustained severe burns and was removed to Dr. Masina Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries on Tuesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NOW-Nestlé's Picture Stamps come to India!

THE Nestle's Picture Stamp Scheme—an innovation that has delighted millions—has come to India!

From now on, every bar, slab, cartonette or tin of Nestle's Chocolate will contain artistic and instructive picture stamps. The complete assortment of these picture stamps comprises a unique and beautiful collection of 13 series of 12 stamps each. Each series illustrates a different subject, such as Aeroplanes, The Human Races, Curious Insects and many other interesting things.

THIS ALBUM-FREE!

To hold these stamps we have prepared a beautiful album called "Wonders of the World," which also contains some interesting articles explaining the pictures. These albums are free to collectors! Send for your copy to-day to Nestlé's, P.O. Box 396, Calcutta. Each request to be accompanied by three annas in stamps, to cover cost of postage.

STAMPS IN EVERY PACKET OR TIN

SITUATION IN LAHORE

RESULT OF COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

Dr. Alam's Warning

Interviewed regarding the situation in Lahore Dr. Mahomed Alam who is in Bombay, said:—

I felt ashamed to read the brief account of the communal riots at Lahore but the news did not come as a surprise to me. I wonder how long the misguided people of the Punjab would allow themselves to be made tools in the hands of those who serve their own selfish interest are busy entrapping their brethren in new communal snares every day. Those who lead these ignorant masses into dangerous communal pitfalls retire to their stronghold after they have gained their object and leave the former all alone by themselves to suffer the consequences of their ill-advised acts.

I appreciate and entirely agree with the remark reported to have been made by the District Magistrate of Lahore in his speech to the city fathers that it is a disgrace for both Government and people that heads should be broken over trivial matters.

Does the District Magistrate realisation of this disgrace honestly speak for his Government? If so the realisation is to be welcomed even after 150 years of the British Raj. The blame may perhaps be equally shared between the Government represented by the speaker and the city fathers addressed so who were returned on communal separate electorates. The ground for communal fights in the Punjab was being prepared since long and renewed efforts were made ever since Mahatma Gandhi left for the Round Table Conference. These riots are the fruit of those mischievous efforts. I would like to warn the people of my province not to taste any more the bitterness of this fruit which shall end their individual happiness and poison their national life. I am glad to read that the Congressmen and Nationalist Muslims are doing their best to establish peaceful atmosphere in Lahore and I hope that the normal relations would be restored before long.

MOUNTED POLICE PATROL LAHORE STREETS

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The day passed off peacefully. Normal business was transacted. Armoured cars and British troops have been withdrawn while mounted police continue to patrol the streets.

The Curfew Order has been extended for another night applying to the restricted area only. It expires to-morrow morning at six.

A batch of eleven Ahrar volunteers arrested yesterday while defying the Order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code were tried to-day in Borstal Jail and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

MORE ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

11 Ahrar Volunteers Taken Into Custody.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Lahore is quiet. Business has been resumed in all quarter. Armoured cars have been withdrawn but troops continue. Suspects detained in thana have been released on furnishing security. Congressmen are helping passengers at the railway station. They have opened two relief centres.

Despite the ban on procession 11 Ahrar volunteers paraded the bazar singing songs. The Magistrate declared the gathering unlawful and gave them five minutes time to disperse. On their refusal they were arrested.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Condemned By Marwar State Peoples' Conference.

BEAWAR, Dec. 28.

The Secretary, Marwar State Peoples' Conference writes:—

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Conference was held at Ajmer last night with Mr. Chandkaran Sarda in chair. Resolutions condemning the actions of the State of putting Messrs. Narsighdas, Kanmal, Daudas and Janarain Gajja in jail and of dimissing Mr. Abhaimal Jain from the service with forfeiture of bonus and interest on it were passed. The Committee also congratulated the above persons.

It may be remembered that the four gentlemen recently convicted were charged with rioting and were not given chance even to defend themselves. Mr. Abhaimal was dismissed because he attended the first session of the Marwar State People's Conference.

Another resolution passed was to condemn the policy of the State for banning public meetings by applying Section 144."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

Break Away From Tradition

MR. JINNAH ON GOVT. APATHY

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The training of Indian lawyers in Britain was deplored by Mr. M. V. Gangadharan at the resumed conference of Indian Students. He said that he failed to see how an English trained lawyer should be more effective in India than one trained in India. He added: "I look forward to the day when the Indian student is an object of curiosity in Inns Court."

Mr. A. P. Sinha said that English degree was of little value at the present day in India. The day was gone when an Indian with the English degree could return to India with the assured prospect of entering one of big Imperial services.

"India is going to get self-Government" said M. A. Jinnah. "Nobody can stop it. You young men will have to bear the burden of the responsibility of the Government of your country."

Mr. Jinnah added that it was impossible to make educational progress unless Government was behind students. He added: "The Government of India as at present constituted is not behind us."

Ramaiah Hindu, President, Indian Students' Association, France, urged that Indian students should break away from the tradition of crowding into British Universities which was a vestige of their political subjection and go to the centres of learning where they could get best training for their career.—Reuter.

SEVA DAL CENTRAL TRAINING CAMP

Mahatma Gandhi Addresses Women Cadets

Mahatma Gandhi paid an unofficial visit to the Women's Central Training Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal on Wednesday morning. The visit was private. On arrival at the Camp Gandhiji was received by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Kumari Lajjavati, the Camp Commandant, and others and was shown round the Camp. Gandhiji was accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Acharya Kriplani were among those present at the Camp on the occasion.

After being shown round the Camp Gandhiji addressed the cadets at length in Hindustani on the significance of the Seva Dal organisation and training. Gandhiji spent about an hour in the camp.

VICTIMS TO FURY OF "AMBEDKARITES"

"Who Is Who" In Hospitals

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Following are the Congress victims to the fury of "Ambedkarites" on the day of Mahatmaji's reception. Cases of minor injuries were numerous but they were discharged immediately:—

1. Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Member-in-Charge B.P.C.C. volunteer Board—serious head injuries, minor fracture in the hand bone; in G. T. Hospital.

2. Sjt. Ganpatishanker Desai, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. —Facture of hand bone—undergoing treatment.

3. Sjt. Joachim Aranha, Secretary, "A" Ward Dist Congress Committee—Contusion on the left ulma, swelling left index finger, Congress Hospital.

4. Kheraj Velji, Alluminium Manufactures, Fanaswadi—Contusion wound by 3" x1|2" on the top of the skull. 2 wheels 3" x 1|2" (Posterior) on the centre of left arm; 5 wheels 3" x 1|2" both shoulder blades; 6 wheels 3" x 1|2" on the back. Congress Hospital.

5. Sjt. Mangaldas Keshavlal, employee in Chunilal Bhaichand Tarwala, Marwadi Bazar—Contusion wound right side of the frontal bone 2" x 1|2". Right eye has become black. Congress Hospital.

6. Sjt. Shamjee Kaka, Congress Volunteer—Wheel 3" x 1|2" left shoulder. Congress Hospital.

7. Sjt. Shanker Ravjee Mahtre, volunteer, "B" Ward Dist. Congress Committee — Contusion wound on oxypital 1|2" x 1|2". Congress Hospital.

8. Sjt. Prema Keshav Khatri, former Seva Dal volunteer, c|o. Ladies Blouse Emporium, 16 New Queen's Road, Parekh House, Bombay No. 4.—Fracture of right ulma. Congress Hospital.

9. Sjt. Ganpat Appa, Volunteer, formerly working in the "L. D. M." as a peon, "E" Ward, Gorapdeo.—Contused wound on oxypital 1|2" x 1|2" bone dip. Congress Hospital.

10. Sjt. Bhikaji Vishnu (millhand, in Narsoo Mill), Gorapdeo. —Contused wound right parital 1-1|2" x 1|2" bone dip. Contused wound centre of oxypital 1|2 x 1|2" by one inch. Congress Hospital.

11. Sjt. Ganpat Atmaram, Congress Volunteer formerly, Nagpada—Contused wound right temporal region 2-1|2" x 1|2" bone dip. Congress Hospital.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

(BY "WATCHDOG").

1ST RACE—
1. AZROOM
2. TAJ SAUD
3. HAKIM PASHA

2ND RACE—
1. FARAJ
2. DANGER
3. BLARNEY

3RD RACE—
1. TELEPHONE
2. TOUT-A-COUP
3. DEVAKA

4TH RACE—
1. GREY CLOUD
2. PAULINE
3. MOUNTAIN DANCER

5TH RACE—
1. FISHPOOL
2. ROMANESCO
3. CONCILLIATOR

6TH RACE—
1. JASSIR
2. SAIFULDOWLA
3. SARSAM

7TH RACE—
1. AMSEL
2. BULAND
3. AROOSTOOK

8TH RACE—
1. KING'S PARADE
2. ISMET
3. NIX

9TH RACE—
1. IRAN
2. GREAT PEARL
3. FREEMAN

A COMPLETE NEGATION OF LAW

Indian Merchants Chamber Wire To Viceroy To Repeal Ordinances

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the recent Ordinances:—

Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, view with great alarm and consternation the recent Ordinances promulgated by His Excellency the Viceroy and the repressive action taken under them which any self-respecting nation cannot but resent as measures calculated to seriously encroach on the personal liberties of the people and to enslave them. Committee cannot but consider that the Ordinances amount to a complete negation of Law and suspension of the Constitution. Committee particularly deplore this attitude of Government at a time when the co-operation of all political parties was sought by Government themselves to find a satisfactory solution of the political problem and they feel that if in view of this co-operation is refused the entire blame for such a disaster will lie on the shoulders of Government. Furthermore, it would hamper the revival of trade and development of industries of the country which have been already seriously affected by the world depression supervening upon the unsettled political condition of this country."

ALLEGED NOTE—"DUPLICATION" DODGE.

Suspects Arrested In Bombay.

The Bombay city police have arrested two persons on the charge of cheating certain people promising them to duplicate Government currency notes.

Kalu Farasram and Mulchand Kurpaldas, the accused, were placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwala on Wednesday and remanded to police custody till Saturday next.

It was alleged against the accused that they promised a man at Dharavi to duplicate note and absconded after taking Rs. 900 from him.

NAVJAWAN BHARAT SABHA

A meeting of Navjawan Sabha workers will be held at the Sabha's head-quarters, to-day, Thursday) at 7-30 p.m.

Naujawan Conference Ban Extended.

The Commissioner of Police has further extended the ban on the Navjawan Conference to be held under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha for a period of one month more. Notices relating to the same were pasted on Wednesday evening on the doors of the N. B. Sabha's premises.

START THE NEW YEAR LAUGHING!

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

YOU'LL BE HIT--

by as funny a barrage of nonsense and excitement as those funny men have ever produced!

The panic is on! Don't miss it! Their First Full-length Talkie!

STAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY in PARDON US

A Hal Roach Production

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ALSO SOUND TALKING FILM OF BOMBAY'S RECEPTION TO

MAHATMA GANDHI

BY IMPERIAL MOVIETONE

FREE BALLOONS!!

TO ALL KIDDIES FOR THE 4 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY.

BOOKING IN FULL STEAM. PLANS OPEN.

PATHE CINEMA

(THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE)

To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10

"Howard Hughes has produced an aviation spectacle, the like of which has not previously been seen on the screen."—N.Y. Telegram

HOWARD HUGHES' Thrilling Spectacle

HELL'S ANGELS

The Startling Picture of the Air

with JEAN HARLOW Ben Lyon—James Hall

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE WORLD WHICH WILL HOLD YOUR BREATH WHEN YOU SEE THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

United Artists Picture.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.

(FREE LIST SUSPENDED.)

SEE

MAHATMAJI'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

PATHE CINEMA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December, 30.

Rotenfels, Kampe, Marmagoa.
Tysla, Jones, Karachi.
Kaga Maru, Komiyama, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

December, 31.

Eclips, Chalmers, Batoum.
Tawali, Turflour, Sydney.

LOADING.

December, 30.

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.

S S Rotenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rotenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Tysla:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Tysla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tawali:—The L Edward Edward Ltd. steamer Tawali will sail today for Sydney etc., with same bottom cargo.

GLAD TIDINGS TO AHMEDABAD RESIDENTS

MAHMOUD BEY. the Wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will be in Ahmedabad on the 1st January, 1932, for a month at Bombay Hotel.

R6488

EDUCATE

YOUR SONS and DAUGHTERS

FOR

Accounting, Banking or Secretarial

POSITIONS AT

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
BEST STAFF. BEST TRAINING and BEST RESULTS.
Free advice as to selection of Course.
For free Prospectus, write or call at:—
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PHILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT.
... KARACHI ...

RAVAL TILES

RAVAL TILES ARE HIGH CLASS

Apply:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SPECIALISED TRAINING.
IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.,)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus List of Courses and Exam. Results. 90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931.

"MONKEY-WRENCHES"

The British press with but few exceptions seems to have cried "Shabas" upon Mr. MacDonald's justification of repression in India, his condemnation of Indian's resistance to the repression, and his threat-implicit in his statement—that so long as the present situation remains unchanged, the offer of the cup of freedom will not be again made to India, who has so ungratefully dashed that cup to the ground. That press always praises Mr. MacDonald when he says what it wants him to say. And it is quite possible that the expert political rope-dancer has again balanced himself by leaning more than usually on the Tory side. The "Times", which is supposed to reflect the mind of the Government, commends Mr. MacDonald's denunciation of the "spirit of mischief" in India and states pontifically: "The maintenance of order is the first condition precedent to any constitutional progress in India." This is a variation of the "dashed cup" idea in plainer terms. The "Times" beckons to the "Indan Moderates of all groups, not excepting the wiser heads of the Congress Party", to give a greater measure of support to Government than they have so far given. But we doubt if any self-respecting normal Indian would have the heart to support the indiscriminate arrests and raids and confiscations and even shooting. As for "the wiser heads of the Congress party", they will give their considered decision soon enough.

The "Daily Telegraph" ventures to warn Gandhiji that if he should be "so misguided as to give the signal for the renewal of Civil Disobedience, there is every prospect of its being met by uncompromising severity at the start". The warning is superfluous. Gandhiji has himself asked the people to be prepared for the worst. And uncompromising severity of the British type has already been in evidence in many places even before the starting of Civil Disobedience. After all, the worst the British can do, cannot force Indians to buy British goods.

The "News-Chronicle" seems anxious to drive a hard bargain with Gandhiji. It says that "his apparent offer to advise the Congress to co-operate with the Round Table Conference if the Ordinances are repeated implies that his influence will be effectively exerted to check the criminal movement against which the Ordinances are directed". But the paper wants a guarantee from Gandhiji that "his influence will be effective for the purpose." To this it may be replied that Gandhiji has never said that co-operation with the R. T. Conference is a matter of course if only the Ordinances are repeated. That co-operation—or for that matter any appreciable co-operation—depends upon a number of conditions being fulfilled, and the repeal of the Ordinances is the first essential condition. That is what we understand Gandhiji to have said. But speaking generally, he is far more anxious for honourable co-operation and abiding peace than British nature can understand. The Ordinances must be repealed, not as a part of a bargain, but unconditionally, as they now block the way to the very first step towards co-operation. With the Ordinances away, Gandhiji will certainly make every effort for conciliation in the interests of peace and not as part of a special undertaking. While his influence will any day be far more effective than that of the Government with all its might, he cannot vouch for the results of his efforts or his own willingness to make those efforts, so long as the Government harass the people by using old barbarous regulations and misusing the normal law. His influence will be fully effective only if the Government honour the spirit as well as the letter of the Delhi and the Simla Pacts. Government might do worse than listen to the wholesome advice of the "Daily Herald" to see "that the subordinate officials are not allowed to throw monkey-wrenches into the delicate machinery of peace-making."

WITHDRAW THE ORDINANCES.

A week ago the Frontier Province was, according to official opinion and Anglo-Indian scribes, in such a state of ferment that the very foundations of society were in danger of tottering down. To save the people of that Province from this debacle the Viceroy promulgated three Ordinances giving the authorities in the Province extraordinary powers of summary arrest, seizure of property, control of commodities in general use. The Ordinances also empowered the authorities to have recourse to prompt "justice" in order to bring "offenders" to book. The Chief Commissioner and his subordinates have evidently put their shoulders to the wheel with great zeal. Many members of that section of the population which is an eye-sore to officialdom were rounded up, necessitating on two occasions recourse to firing on the part of the military, a large number of arrests were made, the leader of the movement which was busy smashing up the foundations of Law and Order was whisked away to an unknown destination, some of his colleagues also deported—and the latest official communique is that the situation is "generally quiet."

This is quick work. The total number of arrests in the Province is 1,128 persons so far. Out of these 259 have already been convicted and 37 have been released on tendering an apology. The official communique says that so normal is the situation that the residents of Kohat City applied to the Deputy Commissioner for leave "to send a football team in to play with the Royal Air Force" and the Red Shirts, described in the Anglo-Indian Press as a gang of blackguards, murderers and dacoits, have so thoroughly changed their ways that at Hangu "they removed the shirts and threw them and their drums into a pile on the road." How is it that the work of "pacification" has been so rapid? Those beyond the pale of inside knowledge of the details of the official campaign can ascribe it to the fact that the Red Shirts are a body of peaceful men and did not deserve the methods of "pacification" adopted. Anyway, if the tendentious communique of the Chief Commissioner is correct, what need is there for the three Ordinances now? And in order to conciliate public opinion must not the Government of India invite Mahatma Gandhi to visit the North West Frontier Province to ascertain for himself the present situation there, after the application of vigorous measures to suppress a "dangerous" movement which was attempting to smash the "very foundations of Law and Order?"

ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Cawnpore, deserves to be congratulated on publishing a full report of the All-Asia Educational Conference held at Benares in December 1930. The report runs into 800 pages and more and covers a very wide range of subjects. The genesis of the All-Asia Conference may be traced to the first session of the World Conference on Education held in San Francisco in 1923, which recommended periodical sectional conferences in Europe, America and Asia. But it was not till 1926 when the All-India Federation of Education Associations was affiliated to the World Federation that the idea of holding an All-Asia Conference in India was seriously taken up by the Indian Federation. The Benares Conference was a great success, as can be seen from the number and high quality of the papers read and discussed there and now published in the report and also from the names of distinguished educationists from all over Asia who read the papers or participated in the discussion thereon. The report will prove of abiding interest to every one interested in education and will be specially prized by teachers and professors.

Trifles.

"The day may not be far distant when Mr. Gandhi will himself be called upon to direct an administration."

"Times of India."

I hope the news of this impending disaster will not be cabled to America. It will disturb Mr. Churchill in his lecturing tour and induce him to return home to take vigorous steps to avoid this calamity.

* * * * *

The French in Syria "argue that the nationalist agitation is the work of a handful of over-educated and under-occupied men who are not representatives of the people as a whole".

Anglo India's view of French difficulties in Syria.

But British die-hards and their Anglo-Indian cousins in India say precisely the same thing about "nationalist agitation" here. No good the pot calling the kettle black.

* * * * *

The French are no good in "assisting" people under their "mandatory" rule to "progressive realisation of self-government." Britain is more resourceful, but then India is under British trusteeship under "the divine dispensation of Providence." Syria is ruled by France under a "mandatory" Providence.

* * * * *

The French ought learn a lesson or two from the British. Why should they not hold a Round Table Conference for Syria nominating "delegates" from that country, taking care that the Muslims, the Druses and the Christians are "represented" in such a manner that the "delegates" will not reach agreement among themselves?

* * * * *

There is one difficulty, of course. Not a single Druse or Muslim leader will accept the invitation, unless France lays her cards on the table.

* * * * *

Many years ago a popular British playwright exhorted his countrymen to cultivate—

"An affection a la Plato
For a bashful young potato
Or a not too French French-bean".

Had his advice been followed, would patriotic Englishmen and women be under the necessity now of paying more for luxury dishes containing "early" fruit and vegetables entering England from the Continent? These "horticultural products" are to be heavily taxed now, says a London cable.

* * *

"I am not a Mahatma," declares G. K. Chesterton. He says he cannot conceive the possibility of anybody mistaking him for the Mahatma, even if he were to go about in a loin-cloth.

Let him try first the diet of 16 ounces of goat's milk, a few tomatos and oranges and one teaspoonful of almond paste. And he must eschew beer or any alcoholic drink. He should carefully watch results and only then put on the loin-cloth.

Who knows the celebrated essayist may yet produce a volume entitled "How I made myself into a Mahatma"? He may try the diet but will be forswear the beer?

* * * * *

"The Government of India, as at present constituted, is not behind us."

Mr. Jinnah in an address at the Indian Students' Conference in London.

This is because Mr. Jinnah is behind the Government, and not behind Gandhiji.

OUR WELCOME.

We planned to give you welcome
Right royal,
To show in heart and soul
We're loyal;
But now your country lies
Sore bleeding,
All help and guidance from you
Most needing.
With flowers we'd crown you king,
O, Master!
But thorns are left to show
Disaster!
But final Victory'll be ours
Most surely,
For we in Truth abide
Securely!

"SEVIKA."

ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY'S NEIGHBRS.

MENACING MILITARY CONFEDERATION

(CONTRIB.

The eyes of the whole world are now riveted on the Disarmament Conference to take place next February. The decisions of this Conference will exert a powerful influence on the character of coming generations both as regards their social status, their cultural conditions and the possibilities afforded them for realizing international reconciliation. It would seem, however, that the significance of the Conference has not yet been adequately appreciated. On the contrary, the proposals put forward for discussion at the preparatory Conferences which have so far been held have revealed not so much the desire for agreement as the wish to retain power and to avoid any change in the present politico-military constellations. While Germany demands that, in pursuance of the disarmament stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles, the ex-enemies of Germany should disarm in the same way as she herself has done, the draft convention put forward for discussion and fathered especially by France and her vassal States aims at leaving the one group of countries a completely free hand in armaments while binding Germany to her present restricted military conditions and adhering thus to a strict limitation as regards her military and naval estimates.

GERMANY'S ACTUAL ARMAMENT MATERIAL

Now the military conditions prevailing in Germany are these. After the war, the country surrendered her entire military and naval equipment. This included 54,000 heavy guns, 28,000 trench mortars, 105,000 machine guns, nearly 500 million rounds of ammunition, 14,000 aeroplanes and the whole of her navy. It was prevented from replacing all this

g required under ex-enemy sion to destroy, in some f its factories, etc., every tion of plant serviceable production of war mate- typical case being that of s works where the machind apparatus destroyed is ed to have valued 100 milld marks. In addition, it rmitted to retain a standmy of only 100,000 men, enfor 12 years, and was for- the use of war planes, and submarines. Remem- all this, the military sty of the other countries beobvious, inasmuch as they so far made no attempt to the obligations undertaken hem in the Treaty of Ver-

RAST WITH HER GHBOURS.

nce, for example, has my with an effective strength 2,000 men and 4,100,000 re-; the peace strength of the n army is 265,000, backed by ves numbering 3,200,000; Yuvia 111,000 and 1,500,000 re-; Roumania 186,000 and 2 on reserves; Czechoslovakia 00 and 1 million reserves ium 67,000 and 530,000 reser-

Similar ratios prevail in re- to equipment. The armats, indeed, are so enormous in ntity and so up-to-date in racter that they naturally sug- to the soldiers the idea of ing them, not merely in mock is but in real earnest. Altoher it must not be forgotten t over-armament is always ly to lead to warfare.

CREASING THEIR MUNITION UPPLY

might be argued that if, at Disarmament Conference, rmany's neighbours should not ee to disarm on the scale car-

(Continued on page 2.)

MARRIAGE LAW IN PERSIA.

WOMEN'S RIGHT SAFEGUARDED

(BY MAHMED HABIB.)

I

The next three sections of the law prescribe punishments for fraud and misrepresentation. "Section IV. If considerable time has elapsed either party—the husband or the wife—is guilty of misrepresentation and (it appears to the court that) the marriage would not have been contracted but for such misrepresentation, he (or she) will be punished with disciplinary imprisonment extending from six months to two years Section V—Every man is bound at the time of the marriage to inform the woman he is marrying as well as the person performing the marriage whether he has a previous wife (or wives) or not. This fact must be specifically mentioned in the marriage-contract. A married man who gives himself out to be a bachelor, and thus deceives the woman, is liable to the punishment prescribed in the previous section." Once more the validity of the marriage is left untouched. An heiress deceived into marrying a man of straw, or an educated woman inveigled into becoming a third or a fourth wife, will still find herself in an awkward situation. Her marriage is legal and her issue is legitimate. She can, however, give a divorce to her husband to jail. But will the latter be inclined to do so, especially if its discovery of the misrepresentation and fraud. The marriage of minors, though not to be considered a criminal offence. If the party injured prefers to forget it, the State will not intervene. "Section VII. The punishment prescribed in the two previous sections will only be decreed if a complaint is filed by the man or woman who has been deceived; if the party specially concerned withdraws his (or her) complaint before the court has given judgment, no punishment will be meted out".

MUTUAL DUTIES OF MARRIED COUPLE.

Subsequent sections of the law prescribe the mutual duties of husband and wife. It must be remembered, however, that these provisions are only operative when nothing contrary to them has been laid down in the marriage-contract. "Section VIII. Husband and wife are in duty bound to behave amicably (*mai-kallif ba husn-i maashirat*) towards each other. Section IX. It is the duty of the husband to

(Continued on page 2.)

*The Previous Article appeared on December 2.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Suspicious Silence.

What have they done with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan? It is nearly a week since he was spirited away by the British Government. But the utter absence of any knowledge of his whereabouts is as if he had been most successfully kidnapped. Many of his friends are getting extremely anxious about him and find it difficult to disbelieve the wild rumours about his treatment. One rumour is that he is being taken to a distant island in mid-ocean like the Andamans. There are also rumours about his ill-health. If it is not too much to expect that degree of humanity from the "firm rule-wallahs", they may at least say where the Khan Sahib is and how he is. The authorities may remember that for obvious reasons a mere word from them will not suffice. It ought to be possible for the Khansahib's relatives and friends to interview him.

Opportune Publication.

It was a happy idea of Mr. Waman P. Kabadi to bring out in book form the speeches, writings and interviews of Mahatma Gandhi during his recent visit to England as the sole representative of the Congress at the Round Table Conference. "India's case for Swaraj," was published on the very day that Mahatmaji returned to Bombay and should serve as a useful memento of his visit to England. It provides an easy and adequate reference to the utterances of Mahatma Gandhi in the Federal Structure Committee's meetings. A number of illustrations depicting his journey and scenes from his London home at Kingsley Hall add to the interest of this welcome volume.

Europe's Domestic Problem.

A message from Washington states that an American representative has not been invited, even unofficially, to attend the Reparations Conference and will not attend even if invited, according to an announcement made on Tuesday by Mr. Mills, Under-Secretary for the Treasury. The creditors of Germany evidently feel, that America having stoutly refused to consider the question of debts-cancellation, her participation in the Reparations Conference, where Europe's own domestic problem is to be considered, is not of any particular advantage. The presence of the American representative would have, on the contrary, encouraged Germany to feel that she is not entirely friendless. American views on Reparations are notoriously distasteful to Germany's creditors. If the Reparations Conference is to develop into a general economic conference, American participation will have to be sought and President Hoover is likely to consider in that case the sending of an official representative. But even the Reparations Conference would have benefited through American participation.

Education And Reform.

The presidential address of Shrimati P. K. Roy at the sixth annual session of the All-India Women's Conference, which opened at Madras on Monday and the welcome speech of Shrimati S. Nazir Hussain were both eloquent pleas for the elevation of women's place in the social life of the country. As the Conference by its constitution is non-political—we wish its scope was in no way circumscribed—the speeches concerned themselves only with educational and social reform. And the idea particularly stressed was that education was a panacea for most of women's social disabilities. There is no doubt much truth in this common view, rightly interpreted. But it would be wrong to infer that it is premature and therefore wrong to preach social reform direct till the ground is previously cleared by the general spread of academic education. It is never too early for people to do or to preach the right things even in defiance of ancient custom or scriptures. Such direct action, by individuals or by large bodies, is itself a most educative propaganda.

GOVERNMENT HAVE ENDED THE TRUCE

Terrorism Exploited To Crush Congress.

1,500 IMPRISONED IN BENGAL.
Subash Bose On The Remedy For Repression.

The remedy to put a stop to the terrorist movement suggested by Suhash Chandra Bose, the Bengal leader, was to launch a campaign under the guidance of the Congress in reply to the Government offensive. In the course of an interview he gave to a representative of "The Chronicle", Mr. Bose asked whether the political situation in Bengal is conducive to cooperating with Government in the work of the R. T. C. declared: "The universal feeling is that the Government by their own action have ended the Truce. So if we postpone resumption of Satyagraha campaign we shall only be giving time to the Government to arrest our workers under the Ordinance and make other preparations on a large scale for crushing the Congress organisations in the Province. Why I say that the Government have ended the Truce will be clear from the following fact. Even after the Truce arrests under the Ordinance have gone on from day to day. At the time of the Truce there were about 600 persons imprisoned. To-day the number has been more than doubled, and the total figure is in the neighbourhood of 1,500.

"The incidents at Chittagong and later at Dacca have shown that property can be damaged and looted with impunity and no redress is fortheoming. The shooting incident in Hijli Camp have demonstrated that human life in this country has hardly any value. In spite of the findings of the official Committee that the firing was indiscriminate and was not justified we have obtained no redress. Over and above this office-bearers of Congress organisations throughout the province who within our own personal knowledge have had no connection at all with any revolutionary movement have been imprisoned under the Ordinance. Last but not least volunteers doing peaceful picketing in Burra Bazar in Calcutta have been arrested and assaulted."

"Consequently it is clear to say that the Government have taken advantage of the stray acts of terrorism for the purpose of crushing the Congress organisations in the Province. In these circumstances it is impossible to think or even to talk of Truce or of co-operation with the R. T. C.

REMEDY FOR REPRESSION.

In answer to a question as to what programme he would place before Bengal he observed: "What we want to-day is a programme which would prevent panic and demoralisation creeping over the minds of the people, and which will draw away the youths from the path of violence. If an aggressive Satyagraha campaign is launched then alone can we give a fighting reply to the challenge of the bureaucracy and at the same time convince the exasperated youths that the remedy for official repression and official terrorism lies not in stray acts of terrorism but in a countrywide aggressive movement on non-violent basis.

BENGAL'S BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

Giving the reasons which led Bengal to vote in favour of the resumption of the boycott of British goods Babu Subash Bose declared: "The boycott of British goods has been a favourite weapon with us since the dawn of the national movement and it is a weapon which has been tried and found to be effective on several occasions. Therefore this is a programme which involves the minimum of sacrifice but which at the same time has a universal appeal to every section of the community.

"This campaign will in my opinion prepare the ground for a more difficult programme like the nonpayment of taxes. When the Government are out to crush the national movement in our province we are certainly entitled to hit back in self-defence and the responsibility for doing so rests not with the people but with the Government, who have been forcing us to that course of action. I believe that launching of the boycott campaign will pave the way for defensive Satyagraha in various forms."

HOW TO END TERRORISM.

When asked to suggest a remedy to put a stop to terrorist activities the leader of the Bengal youths said "the only remedy is for the Congress to launch an aggressive campaign as a reply to the challenge of the Government. Mere propaganda in favour of nonviolence has been tried by us but had not found to be effective. The moment the Congress is able to assume full responsibility for meeting the official challenge our appeal in favour of nonviolence and in favour of joining the Congress I hope will prove to be effective.

WITHDRAW ORDINANCES.

Do Act Of Wise Statesmanship

C. I. LEAGUE'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Commonwealth of India League has sent a message to Mr. MacDonald urging a generous response to Mahatma Gandhi's offer (regarding withdrawal of the Ordinances) "not merely as an act of justice but of wise statesmanship."—Reuter.

"RIOT" IN RAMPUR STATE?

Report Contradicted.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

The Chief Minister, Rampur State, wire as follows:—

"A Lahore paper has published a report of a communal riot in Rampur in which it is alleged that some Hindu villagers attacked some Muslim lancers of the State as a result of which four Muslims and two Hindus were killed.

The report is absolutely unfounded. There was some quarrel between the lancers and syces belonging to a neighbouring village as a result of which Niaz Bahadur Khan, Darogha of the syces, was badly wounded and succumbed to his injuries later. As a result of prompt action taken by the police and the authorities the whole trouble subsided within a few hours.—A. P.

POPULAR CONTROL OVER FINANCES AND DEFENCE

Question To Come Before Coming Assembly Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 30.

With the approach of coming session of the Legislative Assembly members have begun to show signs of activity.

One of the earliest in the field is Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh who has given notice of many resolutions and questions some of which are of special importance. He wants to revive his motion for circulation of his pending bill for the abolition of Capital Punishment. Among the resolutions that stand in his name is one that no constitution for India will be acceptable to the people which does not confer responsibility at the Centre and which does not provide for control over Finances and Defence of the country by popular and directly-elected legislature.

SIMLA EXODUS.

Another question seeks information as to whether it is proposed to give up the next Simla exodus altogether as a measure of retrenchment. Yet another question wants to know in how many cases punishment of flogging was inflicted on political prisoners in 1931 in jails of the N. W. F. Frontier Province and for what offences and to what communities such prisoners belonged.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO LONDON.

Work Proceeding Rapidly.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Work is at present proceeding at Dhond and Kirkee for the addition of a beam service to Japan and Wireless Telephone to London. Shipments of materials from Marconi are shortly expected. It cannot, however, be stated definitely how soon the work will be completed, but it is expected to be finished within the next few months.—A.P.

A GIANT METEOR

Passes Lisbon With A Roar

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The fall of a great meteor in Siberia in 1908, when heat and explosion set fire to the country around and devastated hundreds of square miles of forest land and destroyed vast herds of animals, is re-called by the press, in connection with the report that a giant meteor was seen at Lisbon on Monday night, and is said to have passed over the city with a roar like an express train and lit up the country for miles around. It is believed to have fallen in the Atlantic.

GOLD STANDARD

To Be Maintained By 5 S. American States.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN BANKS.

LONDON. Dec. 29.

New York.—Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Equador and Peru will maintain the gold standard as the result of a Conference between five South American Control Banks at Lima, declared Professor E. W. Kemmerer, the American financial expert who has returned from South America.—Reuter.

VERITABLE "NOAH'S ARK"

Curiosities In Gandhiji's Ship

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Italian steamer which carried Gandhiji back to India, passengers say, resembled a modern Noah's Ark. Not only was almost every branch of the human race represented, but there were many different varieties of animals and birds aboard.

In the third-class section, where Gandhiji was a passenger, was a huge Alsatian wolf-hound, with which the Mahatma made fast friends, two prize cats belonging to an English lady of Baluchistan who led her tabbies about the deck on a string, and a canary bird.

In addition to this "floating menageries", there were also six or eight prize falcons belonging to Colonel Stephen Biddulph, of Kashmir, a whole cageful of pigeons, and endless chickens and other feathered creatures.

HIS "FELLOW PASSENGERS".

Gandhiji hsared the third class space with all these animals and birds, refusing a comfortable two-berth cabin from the Captain. The kindly little Dictator referred to the dog, cats, falcons and pigeons which were placed all around him, as his "fellow passengers".

When toward the end of the trip the Captain ordered the "menagerie" transferred to another part of the ship because one of the falcons had eaten alive one one of its mates, the Mahatma seemed grieved, saying he would miss their companionship. The big Alsatian wolf-hound, "Seeta", however, refused to go to another part of the steamer and stuck to Gandhiji who took a great liking to him.—A. P.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT

Andhra Congress Awaits Cabinet Decision

BEZWADA, Dec. 30.

At the meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee held last evening Mr. Prakasam presiding the following resolutions were adopted:—In view of Gandhiji's and Sardar Patel's instructions that no direct action should be decided upon till Gandhiji's statement and in view of Sjt. Kalleswararao's telegram from Bombay suggesting the adjournment of the re-settlement question till the All-India Congress Working Committee had reviewed the general situation in the country, this Committee adjourns the consideration of the question of enhanced revenue rate."

The Committee passed another resolution extending a hearty welcome to Gandhiji and assuring him and the Congress Working Committee of the readiness of the Andhras for any sacrifice in the future programme to be chalked out by the Congress.

The Committee congratulated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sherwani, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and others on their arrests and adjourned till 8th January at Bezwada—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Sjt. Manilal Kothari has been requested by the local jain youths to call for a Round Table Conference of leaders of rival Jain parties to establish peace in the community.

PROTECTION WITH VENGEANCE.

Pay For 'Luxury Dishes'

CONTINENTAL GARDENS! FORBIDDEN FRUITS OF

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Epicureans henceforth must pay for luxury dishes containing "Early" fruit and vegetables, under an order issued to-night, imposing duties on a long list of fresh horticultural products imported before British main crops are ripe. For example, duties will be levied of half a crown per lb. on strawberries between first April and 31st May, three pence per lb., on cherries between 1st May and 30th June, one shilling per lb., on asparagus between 5th January and 29th February and four shillings per cwt. on cauliflowers between 5th January and 31st March. There will be duty of two pence per lb., on cut flowers practically the whole of the year.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME

Dutch Colonial Office Repudiates

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, December 29.

The Hague—The Report that rubber restriction scheme had been completed was emphatically denied by Van der Walls, Director of Trade Section of Colonial Office. He declared that no such scheme had been sent to the Dutch Indies by the Dutch Colonial Office, and declined to say whether negotiations had been opened between the British and the Dutch Governments. He said that any statement concerning restriction tended to upset tranquility which was so desirable in the interests of rubber market.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

South Australia Beats Queensland

LONDON, December 29.

Adelaide.—South Australia won the Sheffield Shield match with Queensland by 280 runs. The following were the final scores:—

South Australia: 421 and 335 for 7 declared.

Queensland: 267 and 209 (Hogg 71 Grimmett 4 for 70 Lee 5 for 70.)

VICTORIA WINS BY 3 WICKETS.

Melbourne.—The Sheffield shield match between New South Wales and Victoria ended in win for Victoria by three wickets. The following were the final scores:—

New South Wales: 276 and 260.

Victoria: 103 and 435 for 7 (Darling 111 (not out).—Reuter.

Snowfall, A God-Send To Holiday-Makers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A blanket of show covering England will be a boon to holiday makers who have resolved to stay in England for winter sports, instead of going to Switzerland. Snow fell heavily in London and suburbs this morning, as thousands of city workers were reaching their offices, and the fall is continuing throughout the country while more is expected in London where icy winds continues.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	New York, Dec. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	6.39
To-day's Opening Rate	6.38
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.38
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

	Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Previous Closing Rate	4.94
To-day's Opening Rate	4.98
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.98
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Dec. 30.
Silver Ready	20 0 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	20-1/8
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY SIVER MARKET.

	Bombay, Dec. 30.
1st Settlement	61 11 0
2nd Settlement	61 11 0
3rd Settlement	62 5 0
Gold	29 8 0

CITY NOTES

GOVERNMENT STERLING POSITION

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The latest bulletin on sterling remittance shows that the Government have been able to remit £2,477,000 this week, chiefly the result of the shipment of Rs. 2 1/2 crores worth of gold per s.s. "Ranchi." The purchases since the 1st April amount to £18,182,000 and taking into account £9 millions remitted by transfers between the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves and the £10 millions proceeds of sterling loan, and the opening cash balance of £.6 millions, the Secretary of State has had about £43 millions in his hands. Against the revised estimate expense of £32 millions for the year, he would have spent by now £25 millions and this would leave about £18 millions in his hands out of which he can easily meet the maturing 1932 Loan of £15 millions. He will require another £7 millions to spend before the end of the year and, if he has to keep the same opening balance as he started with, there should be remitted another £9 millions during the next few weeks and the prospect of this seems quite likely.

CURRENCY RETURN.

But the currency return shows that there has been further borrowing by Government from the Paper Currency Reserve to the extent of Rs. 3,53 lakhs and they have also lent one crore to the Imperial Bank of India against trade bills. It is curious that, at the same time, the Imperial Bank should have lent to the Government one crore through Ways and Means Advances. The total expansion of currency since September has been nearly Rs. 34 crores.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The customs revenue has been showing depreciation from the estimates and is believed to have been Rs. 92 lakhs less for October and Rs. 52 less for November which represents probably the month in which the new duties have been operative. It is clear that they cannot conduce to higher imports nor can the depreciated rupee help to bring about this result. December figures would, therefore, probably show a worse state of things.

"TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN MODERN INDIA"

Under the editorship of Mr. C. N. Vakil, the sixth of a series of books of studies in Indian Economics has been issued with the title "Growth of Trade and Industry in Modern India" and written by Mr. Vakil with the assistance of Mr. S. C. Bose of Allahabad and Mr. P. V. Deolalkar. It covers the whole ground of Indian trade and industry from rice and wheat to castor seeds and copra, from jute to coffee and from steel to matches. In the case of each trade, full details are given about production, external and internal value, the extent and necessity of protection the possibilities of expansion and the nature of foreign competition to be contended with. Tables of illustrative figures are given liberally but it would appear that these are taken from what may be called tabloid sources such as the Tariff Board and Government publications, which has resulted in some cases in the figures being as old as 1925. The authors could in some instances at least have given more up-to-date figures. There are some printing mistakes as when the export trade of India is given on page 390 as Rs. 2,40,719 lakhs for 1920-30 which would be Rs. 2,407 crores. The authors pay a tribute to the All-India Spinners' Association for its endeavours on behalf of the handloom industry which even to-day supplies about 25 per cent of the 5,000 million yards of cloth consumed in India. It may be suggested that the Indian mills ought to take the hint from it that they should concentrate on producing more yarn and successfully compete with the foreign yarn imports of about 45 million lbs per annum. The expansion of the coal industry is hindered by the high goods tariff on the railways but if this could be lowered, there ought to be a saving of the manure which is now being used for fire and lighting making it necessary to import costly chemical manures to replace these natural supplies. There is a valuable study of the operations of the Swedish Match Combine in the fortunes of Indian match companies which have been forced to reduce their output or even go out of business on account of the expansion in India of the Swedish Company's manufacturing activities. The book is a valuable contribution to the scanty literature on the subject and treats the various questions from the Indian point of view, and it should, therefore find a place in any good library.

A LAND MORTGAGE BANK IN TRAVANCORE.

While the Government of India have not found leisure enough to determine the particular pigeon hole into which to shove the Report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Darbar of Travancore have adopted a very businesslike attitude in the matter of the creation of a Land Mortgage Bank. It recognises that private effort may take a long time to start a bank of this kind and that even legislative sanction will involve delay. The co-operative societies could not be entrusted with it as they have not worked sufficiently long, so the State has started it under its own management and with its own capital to be handed over to private companies when any such are formed for the purpose.

HITLER AND REPARATIONS

Herr Hitler hopes to come into power in Germany shortly and, if he does, he is going to give priority for Germany's international private debts, refuse to pay Reparations and launch out on an intensive programme of restricting imports. If he does come in, France will have to call in the other Powers to occupy Germany and work those commercial and other services whose revenues have been assigned as security for the payment of the Reparations. It will be a much more difficult task than it was in 1922 because the world has had time to understand the impossibility of Germany paying these Reparations without bleeding the country to death. And in France, the inrush of such funds has meant that while the country is getting richer, the people are getting poorer because prices have been rising and wages have not.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The local money market has been steadier the last two days owing to the demand for call money from the banks which have been deprived of the usual assistance they would derive from their clients returning part of their loans by borrowing elsewhere. But they are unable to do so as such borrowing is not considered a genuine trade requirement. While some banks have been able to borrow at 6 per cent, others have had to pay as much as 7 per cent for money which they want for about a week, even though three of those days will be holidays.

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON CUNARD LINER

"Mac" On The Company's Difficulties

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Replying to the representations for Government action to secure resumption of work on the Cunard liner Mr. MacDonald said that the trouble was not to get the ship built but to get the Company believe that when the ship had been built she could be run with some chance of paying her way. He added that there would be no difficulty in getting money for its building if there was any prospect at the moment of getting the interest repaid and the loans refunded. He did not think that there was any hope of resumption of work until about Easter.—Reuter.

Ask your Stationer.
JOHNSON & Co.,
58, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

DEBT CANCELLATION

Result Of Europe's Criticism.

AMERICAN FEELINGS ON SUBJECT SOLIDIFIED?

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 29.

New York.—The well-informed consensus of opinion is that Europe's criticism of the United States' refusal to consider the debt cancellation matter has only solidified American feelings in that regard. Leading Wall Street bankers believe that the Franco-British reparations agreement will be reached within two months.

One authority expresses the opinion that Europe is too sensible to block measures vital to the world's recovery by internal disputes, which resemble a family quarrel which the United States had better avoid.

A well-known international banker, known to be friendly to Britain and France, believes that France is able to continue payment regardless of reparations, but Britain's problem is harder owing to the depreciation of sterling.

Another leading banker hopefully considers that the present dispute is largely on the surface, and that when the world decides to co-operate it will find means of disposing of its problems despite the apparent complexity.

GURUVAYOOR TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CAPTAIN

GURUVAYOOR, Dec. 30.

The temple entry satyagraha by volunteers under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Committee continues. It is reported that the Captain of the Satyagraha volunteers has been assaulted and handled roughly by certain persons.—A.P.

"BANDITS' EVER-INCREASING ACTIVITIES."

Alleged Encouragement From Chinchow.

COMPLAINT AGAINST NON-WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE FORCES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Geneva.—The hint that Japanese troops are about to advance west of the Liao River where bandits have their base is given in a Japanese note to the Council of League of Nations, which says that the bandits are ever increasing their activities "encouraged by the military authorities at Chinchow."

The note states from the beginning of November to 10th December, there have been 1,529 acts of banditism. It complains that "despite promises Chinchow forces have not withdrawn within the Great Wall", and concludes trusting that "Japan's prolonged patience and her desire strictly to observe international engagements will be recognised by world public opinion."—Reuter.

TROOPS AT CHINCHOW

Ordered To Withdraw Within Great Wall.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Peking.—Chang Hsue Hliang has ordered troops at Chinchow and vicinity to withdraw within the Great Wall. The action is attributed to the desire to deny the Japanese pretext for extending warfare in North China, particularly in Tientsin and Peking areas.—Reuter.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H.E. the Governor of Bombay received H.H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec. 30.
Previous Close	3.41½
To-day's Opening	3.28
To-day's Close	3.39
Difference	—2½

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec. 3
Previous Close	3.42
To-day's Close	3.39
Difference	—3

THE JUPITER
General Insurance Company, Limited,
BOMBAY.

Within the first three years that the LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT has been running, this is probably the first instance in which an INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY has been able to declare a BONUS of Rs. 15/- for WHOLE LIFE and Rs. 12/- for ENDOWMENT Policies per 1,000 per annum. In other words, those who became POLICY-HOLDERS from the inception of the LIFE DEPARTMENT and who have taken WITH PROFIT Policies have every reason to be gratified at the enhanced price of their LIFE Policies with the 'JUPITER GENERAL' to-day. The following extracts from the report of Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, the Consulting Actuary to the COMPANY will be of more than passing interest:—

"In congratulating you upon the satisfactory result of the Valuation, I must mention that no other Indian Company has been able to show such result at the end of three years, only from the commencement of Life Insurance Business. The result shows the sympathetic and watchful attitude on the part of the persons at the helm of management of the Company as a whole. I hope a continuation of the same policy will enable the Company to show progressively good results in future and the example of your Company will increase the growing confidence in the minds of the Indian public about the capacity of Indian Insurance Companies."

The SECURITY offered to POLICY-HOLDERS is backed up by the maximum deposit with the Controller of Currency and by the large PAID-UP CAPITAL of the COMPANY. This is again fortified by the UNCALLED Assets to the extent of over Rs. 1,26,00,000/-. There are numerous schemes of LIFE INSURANCE suitable to man, his wife and children. Full particulars can be had on application.

K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER, *Secretary*
LALJI NARANJI & Co., *Managing Agents.*
B. J. MODI, *Managing Governor.*

The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, : : : : : : : : : : : : : : FORT, BOMBAY.

BARDOLI WHITEWASH AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 12.)

agreed upon. It is difficult to understand the meaning of this comment. If the inquiry officer support that each time there was a bargain for interest varying by a pice or a pice his knowledge must be poor in the extreme. In certain areas and in certain relations a uniform rate of interest prevails, which is not even often mentioned but always impliedly accepted.

These are the main reasons given by the Inquiry officer for arriving at the conclusion which is not clearly defined viz., that the monies though borrowed were not borrowing within the meaning of the terms of reference. The nature of the finding is eloquent as showing that the Government failed to show by their cross-examination that the story of borrowing was untrue, and therefore the Inquiry officer had to fall back upon a quibble that what was borrowing was not borrowing, because it was at the uniform rate of interest, that it was not borrowed from shanukars, that it was lent with ease and that it was produced within a short time. The people who commonly suffer would appreciate the effect of intimidation of the police and would render willing assistance to those who were further coerced during those days. The tests laid down by the Inquiry officer for the purpose of finding out whether the borrowing was a borrowing or not are very fantastic.

EXACTION OF PAYMENT.

The findings of the Inquiry officer involve and almost completely prove that the story of the khatedars that they had borrowed monies in order to pay remained unshaken by cross-examination. That they were obliged to borrow and pay equally proves that the payment exacted was in excess of the "standard," for from the commencement upto the withdrawal that was the "Standard" maintained, that was the "standard" of which there was obvious proof already before the Inquiry officer, and that was the "standard" which if necessary: could have been corroborated by the oral testimony of Mahatmaji.

Dealing with the details of the wherewithal of the khatedars concerned, and the erroneous inferences of the inquiry officer, the Congress reply states that the cultivators keep no regular accounts of their produce or its disposal, or of the value of the crop reaped and the price obtained. Therefore corroborative testimony of the wherewithal of the khatedars concerned could not be produced.

The inquiry officer lays strees on the fact that documentary evidence of borrowing was not forthcoming, but if the fact of borrowing is not seriously contested (says the reply) it is difficult to understand the comments on the absence of documents. The pledged word of the khatedar of Bardoli has, moreover, always been accepted as better than a document.

PROOFS POSITIVE.

Summing up the argument on the issue of standard rent and borrowing, the reply states: The means having been proved to have been exhausted and the borrowing substantially made out, the standard being proved and remaining unrefuted, the only finding on the first issue could and ought to have been that the demands made and the payments exacted were in excess of the standard in the case of each khatedar concerned."

POLICE COERCION

OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

On the second issue of the police coercion, the report of the Congress states:—

It was admitted by Government that eleven villages fell within the term of the inquiry. It was therefore equally admitted that those were the vinages which were visited for the purpose of collecting land revenue "by an organised expedition of combined forces of revenue officers and the police." The only effort made by Government to support the use of the police otherwise than for the purpose of intimidation and coercion was that the police were taken for the purpose of protection of the revenue officials and they intended to levy attachments. The inquiry officer has not upheld the theory. On the admission of the Mamlatdar himself the revenue officer moved about freely and unmolested throughout the taluka collecting revenue and pressing people to pay up almost upto a date prior to the week of these expeditions.

Details of the acts of the police coercion were given at the commencement of the inquiry and the evidence in support of it was given.

INDIRECT INTIMIDATION.

Since the inquiry was ordered the Collector, the Deputy Collector, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and other subordinate officers almost all of whom were charged by the khatedars, encamped and toured the Bardoli taluka, presumably with the the object of, preventing, if possible, the khatedars or some of them from complaining when the enquiry began or getting some evidence in support of their defence.

The evidence that is given on behalf of the khatedars is simple and straightforward. The story is equally simple and straight-forward and being true required no tutoring. The only reason why the inquiry officer has spent his wrath upon the Congress in condemning them is the assumption with which he started that the evidence was false. He argues "The evidence is false. The peasants are simple and innocent. How did the evidence then came to be given? Therefore he comes to the conclusion that it must have been the result of tutoring the witnesses by the Congress organisation. Such are the judicial principles by which the evidence has been tested and the report prepared.

PROCESS OF JUDICIAL PRINCIPLES REVERSED.

In all cases of this kind one begins with contemporaneous documents and all the telegrams which were sent from time to time stating the acts of the police and the revenue officials. One should have thought that such telegrams were evidence rather of the truth than otherwise of the story contained therein. But the whole process of the application of judicial principles has been reversed in this enquiry and in the 'report.' One would naturally start with an assumption that a contemporaneous statement was probably true and test the subsequent evidence in the light of those contemporaneous documents. But it did not suit the Enquiry Officer to follow the normal process.

Dealing with the charge of getting up evidence it will be very difficult if at all it is possible that to invest some hundred different stories based on the same or similar incident and yet it is assumed that that was the process gone through, the story written out and the cultivators made to reproduce it. Such an argument refutes itself.

The volume of evidence given by men and women in the presence of all the officials charged including the Collector, the manner in which it was given notwithstanding the bullying tactics of the opposing advocate and undeserved indulgence he got from the Inquiry Officer is sufficient proof in itself of the truth of those men and women who according to the Inquiry Officer himself were innocent and simple.

PERSONAL PROTECTION.

The inquiry officer's report reads as if he were almost prepared to hold, but for the admission of the Government that the police did not visit the villages concerned at all. The only Government case for the use of the Police was that they were taken for the protection of the Revenue Officers but when that collapsed in the cross-examination of the Mamlatdar the Inquiry Officer has invented a new case that if they were not taken for that purpose they were taken for the purpose of making a mild request or giving a courteous invitation to the cultivators or if the invitation was neither courteous nor the request mild, their presence and their action did not amount to intimidation or coercion. It is a casuistry which it is difficult to analyse or understand. The inquiry officer realised after the cross-examination of the Mamlatdar that the theory of personal protection had, to use his phrase, vanished in thin air.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

Then he makes a novel remark that "this conclusion is arrived at without "rebutting evidence" of the officers of the Government except the party heard statement of the mamlatdar." This contains a wrong assumption which the mind of the inquiry officer never realised. If the officers had attempted to give "rebutting evidence" and produced the relative documents they would not only have failed to rebut but would have been obliged to admit the coercion as the mamlatdar was substantially obliged to do.

The true value of "rebutting evidence" is to be gathered from the Government case as regards the village of Rayam and the examination-in-chief of the mamlatdar in support of it.

PARTIALITY.

As regards the refusal of the request for the production and inspection of Government documents it is difficult to believe that in any inquiry, whether it is held by a court technically so-called or not, that the inquiry officer should consult one of the parties whether an order asked for against that party on the ground of justice, equity and good conscience should be made or not. That is what admittedly happened in this case and such conduct on the part of the inquiry officer is enough to discredit the conclusion which he may claim to have arrived at.

According to the notions of the inquiry officer an "organised expedition of police headed by officials" is a very innocent act and proper to use for revenue collection! One may hope that the sooner such notions are dispelled and such a system destroyed the better for the integrity and honour of any administration.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

The most regrettable part of the report is that instead of confinding himself to the terms of the inquiry, the inquiry officer has chosen to make undeserved and almost unseemly attack on an organisation which even as a servant of the opponent he should have respected.

In para 33 of his 'report' the inquiry officer states as follows:

"It is possible that some perhaps a good number may be true stories but there is no way of distinguishing the true from the false and taken individually they are just as likely to be inventions as some of the instances given and seeing that they are also made in the interests of witnesses so far as this inquiry is concerned it would be impossible to accept them as they stand."

CONFESSION OF INCOMPETENCE.

This is a confession of incompentence for the purpose which he undertook and for which he was appointed. It was the business of the inquiry officer if he was to do his duty to separate true from the false stories and according to him many of the stories may be true. This is also a confession of the method that was adopted in arriving at his conclusions containing the general denunciation of the witnesses and Congress organisation.

For these reasons it is submitted that the finding on the issue of police coercion should be in favour of the khatedars. It is quite immaterial, as has been pointed out above, to find out the exact amount paid in excess of the standard and through police coercion for the only real use of this inquiry is a justification of the charges made which so far as the Congress and the khatedars were concerned, they humbly claim to have substantiated and they now leave the matter to be judged by public opinion for the whole of the evidence as recorded has been published in fullest detail and the reasons for withdrawal laid before the public to enable them to form a just and impartial opinion on the conduct of the officers concerned.

READING GETS FREEDOM OF CITY OF TELAVIV.

"Britain Must Stick To Balfour Declaration.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Jerusalem—Lord Reading, who arrived at Telaviv yesterday, has been accorded freedom of the City of Telaviv. He declared that the Jewish National Home established under the Balfour Declaration was not an insignificant enterprise but one to which Britain must and would stick. Jews were entitled to the absolute guarantee of security of lives and property.—Reuter.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following qquotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	£0 5 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd. Ord.	0 10 0
Turner & Newal	1 4 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 0
Attock Oil	0 14 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 1½
Electric Supply Corporation	2 0 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 16 3
Beira Railways	0 6 6
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 3 9
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 10 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 2 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 9
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	28 5 0
International Rlys. of C. America	$5.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 3 1½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 17 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 9
Wm. Cory & Son	2 13 3

Market firm.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 126,251 tons.
Decrease on week 1,565 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36-Rs. 84/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6.

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 79-12.

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 89-12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 71.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Tone of London Silver.—Quiet, Small business.

MISSING PAGE

31 DECEMBER 1931

9 TO 10

Psychologist says:

Everyone Has Occult Power

Distributes Free Book Describing Unique System which has been tested by scores of New Students who Report Astounding Results. Also sends Free Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation to all who write at once.

How the average man and woman can develop and use the strange powers of Hypnotism, Suggestion and Telepathy to influence people in business and society, to correct character defects and curb bad habits, is described in the new book by Elmer E Knowles, entitled: "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," ten thousand copies of which have been printed for free distribution.

The author declares that what is called Hypnotic Power is nothing but a scientific application of the laws of Suggestion, and that anyone can easily learn and apply these laws. Astounding results are reported by those who have tested the new System.

Mr. Arne Krogh writes: "Your work is full of deep truths, so natural, that I did not appreciate them till they were put before me. It is not new thoughts given me, but my own, my intelligence and my forces awakened, brought in order so that I can have the best use of them."

Another report from Melle Odette Frey reads: "I cannot sufficiently praise and recommend your System to my friends. Furthermore, I can truthfully say that from the day I possessed your System, my ailments disappeared, and my will-power increased."

Mr. Franz Worz describes his experiences as follows:—"It is really unbelievable what powers one can obtain through the wonderful Knowles System. The results are so astounding that I cannot recommend it too highly."

It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of Suggestion and Hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects. In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

"I want power of mind,
"Force and strength in my look,
"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to: PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Free Distribution Dept. 1021-MD), No. 18, rue de Londres, Brussels, Belgium. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter. Postage to Belgium is 3 annas.

Phone No. 33143

KAIVALYADHAMA
Bombay Branch
HEALTH CENTRE

YOGA
PHYSICAL CULTURE and THERAPY

Cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, Insomnia, Nerve Exhaustion, Chronic Headache, Piles, Heart Disease (functional), Asthma (certain types), Diseases of Women, etc. etc.

For particulars Phone, personally inquire or write with stamps worth Re. 0/1/3.

MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE,
SANTA CRUZ.

N.B.—The same cures are offered at the Ashrama at LONAVLA.

New York Cotton.

JAPANESE BUYING.

New York, Dec. 29.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on Japanese buying and strength of Wall-street. Prices opened at a rise of 4 points but lost 2 points from the opening level during the first hour but later on prices soared high on Japanese buying. The firmness exhibited by Wall-street discouraged sellers and rise of 11 points was established from the opening level. The market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 12 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 6.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 13 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 14 points to 6.24c.

Consumption of American cotton throughout the world is estimated 996,000 for the month of November against 929,000 bales same month showing an increase of 67,000 bales. Total consumption from the beginning of the season upto the end of November amounts 3,913,000 bales against 3,545,000 bales for same period last season. This shows an increase of about 4 lacs of bales for a period of four months. The mill situation in the United States of America has been worse with little margin of profit while in other countries the textile industry is passing through irregular state and shows no change. If the present trend of consumption continues during the remaining months of the season total consumption will increase by about a million bales. This will not make any important change in the statistical situation but low level of prices and extensive holding movement is mainly responsible for the present steadiness. So far spinners have bought comparatively small quantities against their future requirements relying on huge supplies. Any improvement in the general trade conditions will induce free demand from mills.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York: March Highest 6.53 (2-58 p.m.) lowest 6.42 10-14 a.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	6.39 + .14
March	6.52 + .12
May	6.70 + .14
July	6.87 + .13
October	7.11 + .15
Middling Spot	6.55 + .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	6.35 + .13
March	6.48 + .10
Middling Spot	6.34 + .14

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	6.30
March	6.45
May	6.60

New York Noon Call:—

January	6.28
March	6.44
May	6.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	38,95
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000
	13,500

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 29.

T T London on Holland	12.12-1/2
T T London on America	4.86-1/2
T T London on Belgium	24.62
T T London on Madrid	40.50
T T London on Italy	67.25
T T London on Berne	17.50
T T London on Paris	87.18
T T London on Prague	116.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.41.3/4

LINSEED.
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: Dec./Jan. sellers £15-17-6.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: Afloat paid £9-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton:—Dec./Jan. sellers £11-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: Jan/April sellers 14/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 16/4-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Dec. 29.

Demand Bills	341.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

DULL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Later little trade calling lifted prices slightly. This was not maintained owing to liquidation of January holdings. Trade calling in the afternoon maintained steady tone. It was a dull session throughout the day and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 1 point for nearby months but distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 5.29d.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Egyptian Sakellaridis futures were irregular and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points while others remained unchanged to a decline of 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 1 point.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, Japanese and Trade buying. New York: January Highest 6.34 plus .09 lowest 6.27 plus .02.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.
10-10 a.m.
quotations closing.

December 1931	5.00	+.03
January 1932	4.93	4.94 +.03
February 1932		4.92 +.02
March 1932	4.91	4.92 +.02
April 1932		4.91 +.02
May 1932	4.91	4.91 +.02
June 1932		4.91 +.02
July 1932	4.91	4.91 +.01
August 1932		4.93 +.01
September 1932		4.94
October 1932	4.97	4.96
November 1932		4.98
December 1932		5.00
Middling Spot		5.29— .07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.
Closing.

January	6.60
March	7.03
May	7.30
July	7.38
October	7.65
November	7.65
December	7.65
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.
Closing.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.91
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.03
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.15
Oomra Good	4.89
Oomra Fully Good	4.73
Oomra Fine	4.82
Bengal Good	4.39
Bengal Fully Good	4.42
Bengal Fine	4.53
Scinde Fully Good	4.43
Scinde Fine	4.56
Scinde Superfine	4.66

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubber, Spot:—Sellers 3-5/16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 29.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 61 lb. Cargoes:—Dec. sellers 25/6.
Barletta Russo, per 62 lb. Cargoes:—Jan/Feb. sellers 26/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—Dec./Jan. sellers 28/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcel:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Dec. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 26,
C and F Calcutta—
December per cwt. 9/-.
C and F Bombay—
Jan/March per cwt. 9/2.
C and F Karachi—
Jan/March per cwt. 9/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & China	10-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	102-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	83
Conversion Loan 3 p.c.	72-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	100
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	38-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	43
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	49-1/2
Indian Stock 4 per cent. Sterling Loan	68-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	54-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent	95-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	85-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, Dec. 29.

	£
Copper Brazilers	54-1/2
Yellow Metal	43-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	15-5
Good Quality Sheets	16-10
Tin English Ingots	144

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 30.

In sympathy with firm advices from New York market, our market opened strong at Rs. 199/- for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 201/3 on buying by a local mill to the extent of about 10,000 bales. Professional operators also helped the rise by buying about 5,000 bales and the market displayed cheerful tone. As soon as the demand was satisfied the market came under the influence of long liquidation by old bulls and prices eased off to Rs. 200/8. At this level there was little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and weakness of Sterling Cross Rate to 3.39 added 2 points to the opening rise. Our market advanced to Rs. 202 but ruled rather quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	1,962	4 3
Oomra D/F.	205	10 0
Oomra March	197	8 0
Bengal D/F.	187	0 0
Bengal March	181	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	201	197	193	185
M.G. Patna	198	195	191	187
M.G. Oomra No. 3	234	238	226	
M.G. Oomra No. 1	246	242	238	
M.G. Oomra No. 2	238	236	231	

PRESENT COTTON STRADDLE PARITIES.

New York—Liverpool.
January 350 pts. March 352 pts. and May 353 pts.
Bombay—Liverpool.
Broach A/M and Liverpool May Rs. 19/4.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

100	Bombay & Co.	Amraoti 28 (on to Oomra)
75	P. Crystal & Co.	Comptan 137
200	Viram Ladha	Dhuri 193
50	Do.	Chopda 204
75	Do.	Nimbahera 192
75	Do.	Jamnagar 203
100	Do.	Bantva 200
75	Shantaji Mill	Veravel 193
150	Madhavji Vasanji	Amber 200
100	Habib Sons	Khanewal 191
100	Osmanji Sulaiman	Khandwa 220-1/2
100	Breul & Co.	Dhuri 199
100	Do.	Sanam 199
200	Viram Ladha	Beawal 195

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

	New	Old.
Bengal Sonarina	203	.....
Bengal Fine	193	.....
Bengal F.G.	190	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	200	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	195	.....
Wardha-Hinet Fine	227	228
Nagpur Sarasa Fine	248	242
Yeotmal Fine	225	218
Ary-Shine	235	228
Amraoti Fine	239	232
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	229	212

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

New York—1st and 2nd January.
Liverpool—1st and 2nd January.
Bombay—31st inst. and 1st January.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 30.

The wheat market is steady with a good undertone while Linseed is quiet. Groundnuts market is steady. One export firm is heavily short and attempts are being made to buy in the interior market with a view to tender in the local market to depress prices. To-day's quotations are as under:—

Linseed May	6	3	3
Wheat May	4	13	9
Linseed Ready	5	14	0
Castorseed	31	0	0
Rapeseed	6	8	0
Groundnuts	37	0	0
Jowar	19	0	0
Maize	18	0	0
Bajari	18	0	0
Gram	36	0	0
Tarseed	31	0	0
Wheat, Khatha	27	0	0
Wheat, Khandvi	38	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2205
Central India	863
Berar	1602
Hyderabad (Deccan)	366
Central Provinces	2296
Dholera	695
Kathiawar	4713
Sind-Punjab	457
Cutch	545
Compta (Mandvi)	105
Westerns/Northerns	598
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	213
Persian	43
Egyptians	273
East Africans	130
Cocoa	14944
	Cwts.
Wheat	17062
Linseed	3156
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	10
Gingelly seeds	12808
Poppyseeds	15
Groundnuts	25165
Castorseeds	3287
Jaggery	10000
Myrabolams	4887
Cottonseeds	16300
Gram	6887
Joowar	4762
Maize	20
Barley	776
Bajree	8827
	Tons.
Coal	5468

INDIAN COTTON RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
In mill-pressed	7000
Bales	1000
Khandesh	2205
Central India	863
Berar	1602
Hyderabad (Deccan)	366
Central Provinces	2296
Dholera	695
N.-W. Provinces	457
Rajputana	4713
Sind-Punjab	545
Broach	105
Cambay & Ahmedabad	598
Westerns/Northerns	213
Coconada	43
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	273
Persian	130
American	14944
Egyptian	17062
East African	3156
Cocon	10
Total	12808

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 30.
1st to 30th Dec.

	Yesterday	This year
To Mill-pressed		
Bales	day	
Europe	1889	63610
Japan & China	6000	276903
		17062
		3156
		10
		12808
		15
		25165
		3287
		10000
		4887
		16300
		6887
		4762
		20
		776
		8827
	Tons.	
		5468

INDIAN COTTON RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

In mill-pressed		7000
Bales		1000
Khandesh		2205
Central India		863
Berar		1602
Hyderabad (Deccan)		366
Central Provinces		2296
Dholera		695
N.-W. Provinces	457	13473
Rajputana	545	36410
Sind-Punjab		7870
Broach		8203
Cambay & Ahmedabad		
Westerns/Northerns		
Coconada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		
Persian		
American		
Egyptian		
East African		
Cocon		
Total	14944	331503

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 30.
1st to 30th Dec.

	Yesterday	This year
To Mill-pressed		
Bales	day	year
Europe	1889	63610
Japan & China	6000	276903
		17062
		3156
		10
		12808
		15
		25165
		3287
		10000
		4887
		16300
		6887
		4762
		20
		776
		8827
	Tons.	
		5468

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE SPECIALITIES.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

Greatly steady. Spot Rs. 34-2-0 to Rs. 34-10, closing Rs. 34-2.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

In spite of easier sterling cross rate, Gold market ruled irregular. Owing to scarcity of money and Bank holidays, the different settlements has widened and interest quoted at 24 per cent. Some delivery notices are issued and shortage are having good time as speculative buyers are forced to transfer their purchases by paying increased premium.

In sympathy with steadier China cross rate, our silver market ruled steady. In view of large stocks the present settlement is keeping weak but when it is over to-day, the market is likely to show better tone.

Sterling cross rate opened easy at 3-40 and quotations in the evening improved on further weakness of sterling to 3-39. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	29	9	6
Mint Gold, Settlement	29	9	6
Silver Ready	61	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	61	6	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	62	0	0

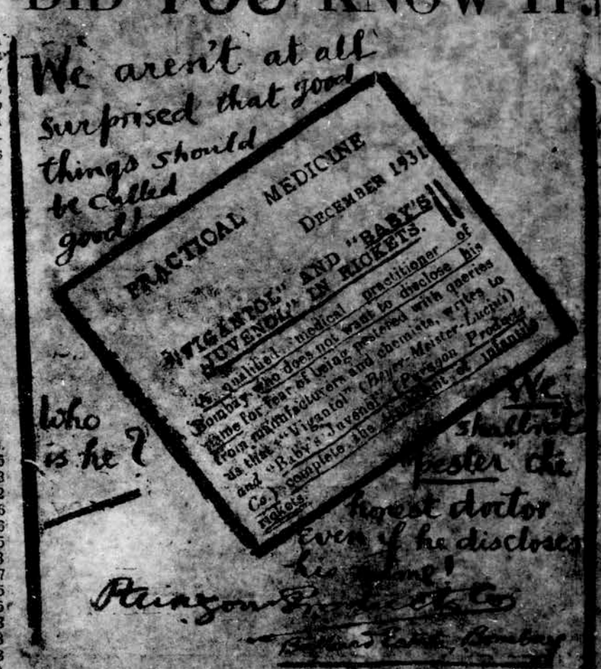
LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 29.

Spot	23
Forward	23-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6-0-0.

DID YOU KNOW IT?


We aren't at all surprised that good things should be called good!
PRACTICAL MEDICINE
DECEMBER 1931
"RICKETS" AND "BABY'S JUVENDU" IN RICKETS.
Who is he?
We shall not "Doctor" the Honest doctor Even if he discloses his name!

REPORT OF
All Asia Educational Conference.
(Delhi, December 26 to 30, 1930)
Edited by D. P. KHATTRI.

The Report contains in complete detail the proceedings of the memorable Conference. It includes all the important papers contributed by the most prominent educationists of India, that were read or discussed at the Conference. Full and detailed report is given of all sectional meetings in which some of the most important educational problems of India and the World were discussed.

The Report is a very valuable document to all those who are engaged in the field of education, as also to those who take any kind of interest in Indian education or educational problems of the world.

The volume is profusely illustrated and nicely got up. It contains 388 pages.

To be had of Price Rs. 4.

The Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad

BOOK OF THE HOUR
"MAHATMA GANDHI and INDIA'S STRUGGLE for SWARAJ"

[illegible] speeches and activities in England, his [illegible] Congress demands for independence, a [illegible] Disobedience movement, results of the First and Second Round Table Conference, full texts of Government Declarations and Congress demands, etc. etc.)

Edited by [illegible] M.A., Editor "Free Press of India".

Profusely illustrated and elegantly printed. PRICE Rs. 5/-.

A Book that all should read to intelligently grasp the sequence of events from Lahore Congress to the conclusion of the Second Round Table Conference and follow the future developments in the process of constitution making.

MODERN BOOK AGENCY
Book-Sellers & Publishers, 10, College Square, CALCUTTA.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

E. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb/M
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
Banks Selling T T 390.
Banks Buying T T 384
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 648
Banks Buying D D 680
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 52
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 144 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 134
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.42 29/32 inst.
Shanghai—London 1.11 7/16 30th inst.
Japan—London 2.2 28th inst.
London—Paris 87.35, 28th inst.
London—Belgium 24.56 29th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.50 29th inst.
London—Italy 67.25 29th inst.
London—Berlin 14.45 29th inst.
London—Holland 3.50 29th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet, steady.

Gold £6-0-8 28th inst.; £6-0-0 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 28th inst.; 20 29th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 7/8 28th inst.; 20 3/16 29th inst.

Silver New York 30 5/8 28th inst.; 30 1/2 29th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 1/2 per cent 28th inst.; 5 7/8 per cent 29th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 per cent 28th inst.; 6 1/8 per cent 29th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money Call 5½ per cent.

3 Months 6 per cent.

6 Months 5½ per cent.

Tone:—Tight.

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undeniable fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation which does not depend upon the use of a single evacuation of the bowels. How to remove the cause which has brought on once and for all the habit of irregular and abnormal action of the bowels. The habitual employment of purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and [illegible] to health.

CASTOPHENE, the [illegible] safe laxative, affords a natural means for the proper [illegible] of the intestines. Castophene [illegible] tones the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses, obstructions in the bowels, aids digestion and helps in a safe and reliable manner even in the most obstinate cases. CASTOPHENE is composed of all the good chemical properties to be found in the principal laxatives.

Bombay Depot:—Messrs. RAGON PRODUCTS CO., Banker's Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B 1062.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1931

BARDOLI WHITEWASH AND AFTER.

A Slashing Rejoinder From Sardar And Bhulabhai Desai

"A REPORT LACKING IN ACCURACY AND LOGIC."

Misinterpretation Of Word 'Standard' In Revenue Collections.

MYTH OF MAHATMA NOT BEING CALLED AS WITNESS EXPOSED.

CONGRESS CASE FOR PRODUCING DOCUMENTS UNREBUTTED

Mockery Of "Mild Measures Of Coercion."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who appeared on behalf of the khatedars and the Congress, have issued a joint statement to the "Indian Daily Mail" in regard to the report recently prepared by Mr. R. G. Gordon, Enquiry Officer, and issued by the Bombay Government.

"On November 13, the Congress and the Khatedars concerned with and the Khatedars concerned withdrew from, and declined to take further part in the proceeding relating to the Bardoli inquiry, which was ordered by the communique oof the Government of India dated August 28. At the time of the withdrawal counsel for the Congress gave his reasons for the step which was taken. Thereafter the Government published a communique on November 23 and the same was answered by the president of the Congress and the Congress counsel on November 25.

JUSTIFICATION OF CHARGES.

Having regard to the reasons for the withdrawal the Congress and the Khatedars concerned treated the matter as closed inasmuch as they had a moral justification of the charges made, and there was little or no material gain to be made out of the result of the inquiry. The Enquiry Officer, however, issued a proclamation stating that the proceedings would continue.

It was soon realised by the Officer and the other officers concerned that no khatedar was likely to appear before them or have his complaint examined. It also appears to have been realised that even an "exparte" examination-in-chief of the Officials concerned was a matter which the Government did not venture to undertake, for even an attempted rebuttal would have disclosed the defect in their defence. Proceedings thereafter were abruptly closed and the Enquiry Officer has submitted a document called a "report". The Government have published a communique accepting the conclusions as stated in the "report".

INACCURATE AND ILLOGICAL REPORT.

On even a cursory perusal of the "report" it is obvious that it is inspired by a feeling of intense irritation and unconcealed hatred of the Congress, whose representative succeeded after great efforts in compelling the Government of India to agree to the inquiry. The only purpose of a "report" under the circumstances under which the inquiry came to an end, could be and was the whitewashing of the actions of the revenue and police officers concerned. Be that as it may, the report is lacking both in accuracy and logic as well as in the application of judicial principles in weighing the evidence which had been produced prior to the withdrawal.

It is, however, become the unpleasant duty of the Congress and the khatedars concerned to reopen the controversy which they treated as closed and offer their view of the proper conclusions to be drawn from the evidence which has been recorded, and they are in this somewhat fortunate position (which the Government obviously cannot claim) that the Congress and the khatedars are further entitled to have legitimate inferences drawn from the withholding of the evidence by their opponents.

OPPOSITION TO CONGRESS REPRESENTATION.

From the very commencement of the inquiry it was obvious that the Government wanted to prevent the Congress, if possible, from appearing at the inquiry and conducting the same in the interest of the khatedars. The object was obvious, that if the Congress was not allowed to appear it might be easy then to deal with individual khatedars, to bully them into submission. The Government pleader's vehement opposition to the right of the Congress to appear fairly indicated the situation. Having regard, however, to the terms of the communique of the Government of India, which on a true construction showed that the inquiry resulted from the conversations of the Congress representative on the one hand, and the representative of the British Crown on the other, and having regard to the statement of the Congress counsel, that the khatedars were not prepared to join in the inquiry unless the Congress, through their counsel, was held entitled to conduct the same, the inquiry officer was obliged to hold that the Congress was entitled to appear and conduct the inquiry through counsel.

SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI.

VILIFICATION OF CONGRESS.

An attempt was thereafter made to dissociate the Congress from the khatedars by raising a question as to the right of the Congress counsel to appear for the khatedars concerned. That attempt was also unsuccessful because every khatedar concerned had given his statement in writing to the Congress workers relating to the circumstances, the subject of the inquiry. Throughout the proceedings, unchecked by the inquiry officer, the advocate for the Government indulged in most offensive language towards the Congress and its representatives, and he ridiculed the khatedars who were loyal to that organisation. One of the main conclusions of the report, therefore, has not come upon us as a surprise, though one should have thought that the demands of courtesy, if not of judicial restraint, would have prevented such an outburst.

THE STANDARD.

That it is the handicap with which the inquiry began. The counsel for the Congress while opening the case, made as clear as it was possible to do, what was the "standard" referred to in the issues framed by the inquiry officer and in fact it was understood so clearly that thereafter the accepted phrase "no borrowing standard" was used for the purpose of describing the Congress case on the question of "standard". The following passage occurs in that opening:—

"As regards the 'standard' it has been maintained throughout the assistance given by the Congress in the collection of land revenue after the truce that the only fair and sensible standard to be adopted is the measure of individual ability to pay, having regard, to the actual financial state of the khatedar concerned (not omitting from consideration the fact that his means had suffered by reason of the hijrat)."

WHAT MAHATMA SAID.

In that opening the following statement of Mahatma Gandhi was quoted as containing a most definite describing of what the "standard" was:—

"So far as the terms of reference to the enquiry officer are concerned I have distinctly understood that the standard referred to therein means ability to pay without borrowing."

Mahatmaji made it further clear in that statement that that was the distinct understanding between him and the Collectors of Kaira and the Collector of Surat as regards the khatedars affected by the civil disobedience movement and that it was repeatedly brought out in their conversations.

It was further stated that, though documentary evidence on the question of standard was sufficient, if it became necessary the oral evidence of Mahatma Gandhi could be given to prove the same.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

It was also pointed out that the documentary evidence would include: (1) the contemporaneous correspondence relating to the talukas of Borsad and Bardoli for, in so far as the cessation of the no-tax movement was concerned which was a part of the agreement of March 5) the same related to those areas as a whole; (2) all the documents in the possession of Government in the form of orders, directions and resolutions implementing the Delhi Pact particularly in regard to the collection of land revenue on the cessation of the no-tax movement; and (3) the oral evidence of Mahatma Gandhi.

"STANDARD" AND COERCION ISSUES.

From the very outset the inquiry officer appears to have been unduly obsessed with the idea that the "standard" issue was more important than the coercion issue. Repeated respectful attempts were made to disabuse him of the supposed difference. The only explanation that can be given of his maintaining the supposed difference is, that according to his erroneous understanding (in which he persists in the 'Report') the only available evidence on the question of standard was that of Mahatmaji, that he was absent in England, that he was not likely to be available for examination before him, and that consequently, if according to him there was no satisfactory evidence on the standard issue, the issue as to coercion could be shirked or treated as unimportant.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

In two places in the 'report' he has made obviously erroneous statements. In para 8, he states:—"On November 6, however, in his oral statement on the subject of the production of papers referred to below, Mr. Bhulabhai made the surprising statement that the 'standard' was in point of fact undefinable, that he knew nothing about it, and that only Mr. Gandhi knew, thus falsifying the whole of the Congress case upto date and in fact almost automatically leading to withdrawal apart from the question of the production of the papers."

In para 11 of the report, the following passage occurs:—'These requests were combined in Mr. Bhulabhai's address on the subject with the statement previously referred to, that the Congress now did not know what the 'standard' was nor could it define it but that only Mr. Gandhi knew, and it was finally also intimated that unless a decision on the production of papers was in favour of the Congress it would withdraw from the inquiry."

"A CLEAR CONTRADICTION."

These statements are clearly contradicted by the case on the question of 'standard' as above. The same point was made further clear by the letter of the Congress counsel of October 22 in which the concluding words are:—"In conclusion, I should like to say again that our case is that having regard to the terms of the agreement as examined above, no defaulter was to be obliged to pay except from his own depleted resources and, therefore, he was not to be obliged to pay if he had to borrow for the paying."

MAHATMA AS WITNESS.

One can only express one's regret that notwithstanding such defined and clear position it should be possible to attribute to the Congress counsel statements of the above kind occurring in the report. Those statements could not have been made, and were in fact not made.

It is equally untrue to say that there was no intention of calling Mahatma Gandhi as a witness because his statement on 'standard' was tendered in evidence. Such an inference could not be drawn by any person approaching the question from a judicial point of view, for a counsel conducting a case is entitled to use, and would endeavour to use, every piece of evidence at his disposal.

But from the tendering of such statement in evidence it is not legitimate (except in the case of a preconceived wrong assumption) to say that the only evidence on the question of 'standard' was or could be the oral evidence of Mahatma Gandhi, or that it was not intended to call him. Even if it were the only piece of evidence, it was made perfectly clear to the enquiry officer that, if the inquiry was allowed to proceed in a judicial way after proper discovery and inspection, Mahatma Gandhi would be produced as a witness before the conclusion of the inquiry.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

COMMUNIQUE WORDING.

In this connection, it was perfectly obvious that the term 'standard' must have been used by common consent in the communique ordering the inquiry. There could be, therefore, no doubt in the minds of the parties who framed the communique as to what was meant by the term 'standard.'

Mahatma Gandhi's statement as to what it meant had been put forward at the earliest opportunity and it would be idle even for a revenue official to question the veracity of Mahatma Gandhi.

On the other hand, the fact remains that officers concerned did not even venture to state (though there was no fear of cross-examination) as to what according to them was the "standard" of revenue collections after the Delhi Pact of March 5, 1931. The graph prepared by the inquiry officer, which was shown to the Congress counsel, clearly proved that there were no revenue collections worth the name till the second week of March, that they had reached the maximum in the month of April, and, later on, necessarily diminished as the balance to be recovered grew less and less.

CONGRESS' UNTIRING EFFORTS

It could not be denied that Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress President and other workers made untiring efforts to assist in the collection of land revenue purely as a matter of honour. So that it is quite clear as to what the "standard" contended for was, and what was the evidence in support of it.

The correspondence with Mr. Perry and Mr. Kothawalla, which is produced in the opening address of the Congress counsel, proves the "standard"! It was reinforced by Mahatmaji's statement.

It would have been amply corroborated by the production of the Government documents which have been withheld, and the Government officials concerned had not even the courage to deny it in an 'ex parte' examination-in-chief, for they were conscious that even to deny it involved them in further questions as to what according to them was the "standard" applied from and after March 5.

CONGRESS' ALLEGATION UNREBUTTED.

It is [illegible] to repeat the reasons [illegible] Congress and the [illegible] the production and inspection of revenue documents. The matter has been dealt [illegible] in the earlier publication [illegible] case for Burdoli [illegible] has been made to rebut [illegible] matter of law or [illegible] equity and good conscience.

Before quitting this subject, it may further be observed that the cross-examination of the Khatedars and other witnesses was mainly directed to question the statements made by them as regards the necessity [illegible] they were put, for boring [illegible] ies which were [illegible] the time of the police visits.

FOUR ERRONEOUS SUPPOSITIONS.

This part of the report is founded on four erroneous suppositions:—

(1) That the inquiry officer was called upon to inquire as to why the khatedars in general were defaulters as regards the arrears standing in their names in previous years.

(2) That the khatedars concerned were not entitled to any special consideration by reason of their crops and their means having suffered on account of the "hijrat" and the [illegible] preceded during the [illegible] movement.

(3) That, because some "hijrati" khatedars had still means left to pay the revenue they were able to lend money, under such emergencies to their oppressed brethren. Every "hijrati" ought to have had similar means; and

(4) That in considering the ability of the khatedars to pay, the outlay on the bare necessaries of life was to be considered only after the fulfilment of the supposed obligation to pay arrears of land revenue.

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

The examination of the evidence is further vitiated by the failure of the enquiry officer to appreciate that the "standard" had come into existence as the result of very extraordinary and exceptional circumstances which were regarded as sufficient by the Government, who appointed him, as justifying an agreement for Truce between the Congress and the khatedars who upported it on the one hand and the Government on the other. In fact this very consideration which ought to have weighed in favour of the khatedars concerned became a sore point with the inquiry Officer, thereby influencing judgment in the wrong direction. He states as follows: "But further, nearly 50 per cent of the alleged loans came from the near relatives of the hijratis who themselves went on hijrat so that we have hijratis proving that they as a class cannot pay the assessment by the evidence of loans borrowed from hijratis." This method of dealing with them as a class is obviously wrong for the means of individuals must necessarily vary.

He further relies on the fact that no lender was shahukars. The circumstances of coercion was such and the immediate arrears therefrom necessarily led them to repair to the nearest available lender. While on the one hand the Government [illegible] keen on keeping [illegible] from the clutches of the shahukars, it is [illegible] that the [illegible] were not borrowed from shahukars [illegible] ment.

He next [illegible] feature the su[illegible] which the mon[illegible] The reason was given by [illegible] khatedar who deposed [illegible] borrowing as well [illegible] deposit. [illegible] it was [illegible] of politi[illegible] and among the busy [illegible] ing season they did not [illegible] or brethren they would [illegible] their duty and must [illegible] of the leaders in fact paid away the bulk of the money which they had reserved for the purpose of meeting agricultural expenses and even [illegible] household expenses until the next harvest. Further, it appears from the evidence already recorded that these expenditures were arranged so as to [illegible] and immediate pressure on the khatedars. The [illegible] were ready for transplantation and had been in many cases uprooted with a view to transplanting the same and even a day's delay would have withered them.

Added to this was the prevention of cattle being taken out and the khatedars and their servants entering their houses for taking food. These circumstances rendered it still more necessary that such money as could be found from the nearest source should be borrowed to pacify the officials. It is almost shocking to think that a revenue official claiming to be acquainted with village-life should fail to understand what it means to an agriculturist the withering of seedlings (often involving a loss of the season) and the starvation of their men and cattle and these methods are stated to be "mild measure of coercion" as compared with what is said occurs in the Deccan!

FANTASTIC TESTS.

He next refers to the fact that interest at a uniform rate of six per cent. was stated to have been

(Continued on page 8).

92 Red Shirts Arrested In Peshawar

LARGE CROWDS OFFER THEMSELVES FOR ARREST.

32 Arrested At Bannu And 4 At Kohat: Ten Days' Fast Decided On.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

The situation generally is quiet in the Frontier Province. 92 Red Shirts were arrested in Peshawar City to-day. Large crowds are offering themselves for arrest. The military was again called into the city this afternoon. The crowds dispersed even before the arrival of the military. All but two platoons of King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry were immediately withdrawn. These too returned to the Cantonment this evening.

Many Khans are using personal influence to check undesirable activities of the Red Shirts in their areas. Nowshere and Mardan Sub-Divisions. The Khans of Daglshahi area have volunteered their services as special police.

TEN DAYS' FAST.

Red Shirts of Boka village have decided to observe ten days' fast.

Kohat is quiet. Four new office-bearers of the Central jirga in Quhmam village, Dera Ismail Khan have been arrested under Ordinance.

32 ARRESTED IN BANNU.

32 volunteers were arrested today in Bannu City.

Out of the total of 1128 number of persons arrested so far in the Province 259 have been convicted and 37 released on tendering apology.—A. P.

KASHMIR SATYAGRAHA IN THE SWING

Jatha Duly Orders And Court Arrest

(From A Correspondent.)

LUDHIANA, Dec. 26.

Friday Dec. 25 was observed as Abdul Karim Day. After the Juma services at all Mosques prayers were offered for the success of the Kashmir agitation. At 3-30 p.m. the congregations [illegible] in a huge procession and paraded the main thoroughfares of the city.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DEFIED.

(From A Correspondent.)

JHELUM, Dec. 20.

A large Ahrar meeting was held here to-day under the Presidentship of Baba Mohmd. Din, to welcome an Ahrar Jatha from Moradabad. Speeches were delivered by the President and Secretary of the Majlis Ahrar. A resolution was passed congratulating Mr. M.S. Mirza on his arrest and imprisonment.

The Jatha from Moradabad accompanied by a huge procession of Muslims of Jhelum and its suburbs paraded the city to-day. On reaching the city kotwali, the gathering was stayed by the magistrate and a posse of police. The magistrate read the order prohibiting the procession as an unlawful assembly and ordered the processionists to disperse. This order was disobeyed [illegible] the jatha at the front were arrested and removed to custody in waiting lorries.

ANOTHER JATHA ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent).

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 25.

The Jatha from Lahore under the leadership of Abdul Majeed was taken in procession to-day. The procession visited all the principal localities of the city. Whilst returning to the Ahrar Office the Jatha was arrested in Sabzi Mandi. A monster meeting will be held in the Kaelia Wali Mosque to-night to congratulate the arrested persons. The gathering will be addressed by Kazi Assan Ahmed.

MUSLIM JATHA TO KASHMIR.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 30.

Another Muslim Jatha consisting of eight volunteers left last night for Kashmir. Before coming to the railway station they were taken in procession all over the town and great enthusiasm was exhibited by Muslims.—A.P.

Kashmir Satyagrahis At Broach

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, Dec. 23.

A batch of 11 volunteers known as Kashmiri Satyagrahis arrived here on last Thursday. They were given a send-off on the station by Sjt. Sidibhai Pirbhai Masalawala, the chairman of the propaganda committee of the Anjuman-i-Ikhwatul Islam. About two thousands Muslims greeted the volunteers on the station, they were afterwards taken in a procession. Volunteers were garlanded at various places. Mustafa Lakdawala, a well known timber merchant, gave a garden party in the honour of Satyagrahis, at Mahmadpura. Satyagrahis left for Allahabad by 11 down at 1-56 p.m.

A SAD DEMISE.

Sjt. Haji Shaikh Hussain Shaikh Rasul a prominent Muslim Nationalist passed away on Tuesday last of heart failure. Municipal Schools were closed and a partial hartal was observed in order to pay tribute to the deceased. Sjt. Haji Hussain was a devoted Congress worker and had played a conspicuous part in the N. C. O. during [illegible]. Ziyarat ceremony of the deceased was held on Thursday [illegible] Hajikhan's Masjid. [illegible] Hindus also attended the [illegible] ceremony. Khan Bahadur Lokhov giving a brief sketch of the life of late Haji Hussain declared that the deceased was a pillar of Hindu-Muslim Unity and was the saviour of Wakfs and Masjid. Even on death-bed he was thinking about the country and gave donations of Rs. 101 and 151 to the Jumma Masjid Jamal and Hajikhan's Masjides respectively.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Comp any, Ltd., by VINAYAK [illegible] PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hart Building, Old Custom House, Road, F[illegible]